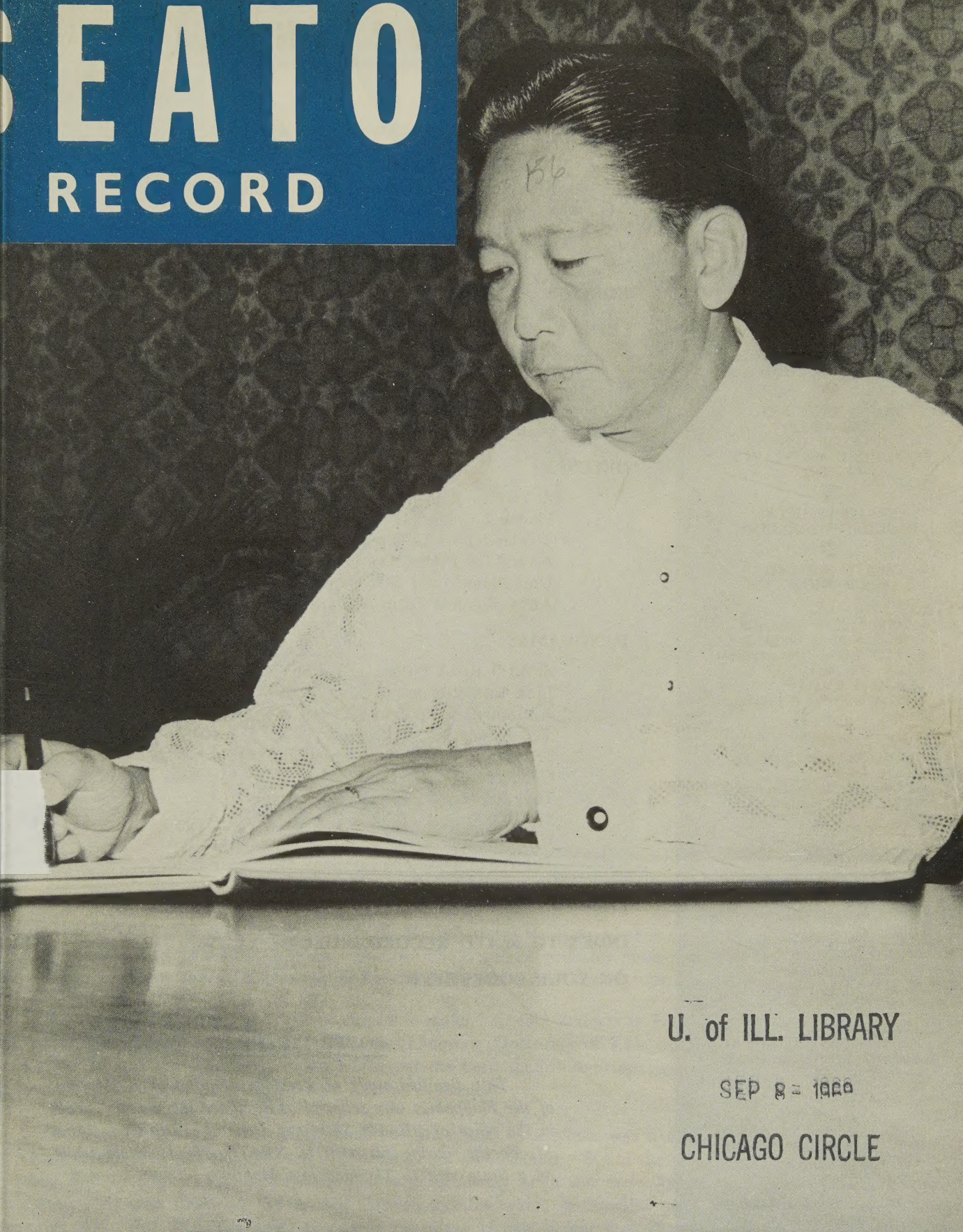
SEATO RECORD



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- PRES. MARCOS VISITS SEATO
- WELLINGTON...A CHANGING SKYLINE
- CUTTING ACROSS HUKLANDIA

SEATO RECORD

SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

SEATO PROJECTS:

SEATO GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

SEATO VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP

SEATO SKILLED LABOUR PROJECTS:

Thailand —

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok.
SEATO Vocational Training Centres located in 19 provincial cities.

Pakistan —

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca.
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi.

Philippines —

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina.

SEATO MEDICAL PROJECTS:

Thailand —

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok.
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok.

Pakistan —

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca.

SEATO CULTURAL PROGRAM:

Under-Graduate Scholarships,
Post Graduate Scholarships,
Fellowships,
Professorships.

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COVER PICTURE:

This dignified study of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines was snapped as he signed the visitors' book in the office of SEATO Secretary General, Lieut-Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, during his visit to SEATO Headquarters while on a State visit to Thailand last Month.

"SEATO Record" is published six times a year. Inquiries from official private organization, educational institutions, libraries etc. are welcomed should be addressed to the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquart P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.

WELCOME TO SEATO

The Secretary General of SEATO, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, is pictured here receiving President Ferdinand E Marcos of the Philippines on his arrival at SEATO Headquarters during his four-day State Visit to Thailand. After touring the building and being introduced to senior officials of the Organization the President made a speech at a special meeting of the Council Representatives.

THE visit to SEATO by President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines while on a four-day State visit to Thailand last month (January 15-19) helped probably more than anything else to highlight the main purpose of his extensive South-East Asian tour.

"I have come on a quest and with an appeal to make," he told students at Thammasart University after having conferred upon him an honorary Doctorate of Law degree. "I have come to seek the foundation upon which can be built the future prosperity not only of my nation, but perhaps of South-East Asia as a whole."

The security and economic development of the region as a whole was a cause that he championed both in Malaysia and Indonesia as well as Thailand. But of the numerous meetings and functions he attended during his tour, probably none was more appropriate for stating his case than at the special Council meeting which he attended at SEATO Headquarters. For SEATO's role, at present, is more closely linked than that of any other organization in the region to the very problems and issues which President Marcos is so assiduously anxious to resolve.

Traditional Thai hospitality befitting the welcome to a Head of State was as usual both lavish and spontaneous. Everywhere he went President Marcos and the First Lady were showered with hand shakes, smiles and garlands of flowers. But despite a hectic schedule of both formal and informal meetings, visits and State functions, at no time did the President neglect an opportunity to express in his own dynamic fashion the real purpose of his tour.

Such an opportunity arose at a meeting of the SEATO Council Representatives chaired by the Philippines Ambassador, Mauro Calingo, which was convened especially in the President's honour. There, in the lofty Council chamber of the new headquarters before the senior representatives of the eight member nations seated around the conference table, the President spoke in no uncertain terms — of the need to fill a security gap in the region; of the need to counter subversion through economic development; of the need for co-operation among nations of the area; of the need for SEATO to adapt and modify its role so as to put greater emphasis upon assisting the economic development of nations in the region as distinct from purely military "preparedness". No hedging, no banal platitudes and nebulous generalities, but instead a speech that was refreshingly realistic and straight to the point.

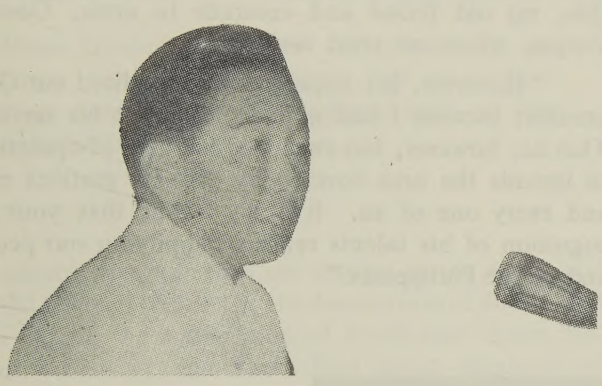
While in no way belittling the important contribution SEATO has made militarily to the defence of the area, he clearly implied that he would like to see the armed forces of SEATO member nations turning to what has been called in the Philippines the "Silent War" — a war in which the weapons are shovels and bulldozers, bricks and mortar, nails and hammers. In short, much the same as the one being waged by the Armed Forces in the Philippines which are now being refashioned into a tool for economic development while at the same time engaging in active combat against internal subversion. It was a dual role, he said, that member nations of SEATO might well consider, and one that could soften the impact of security requirements on resources and funds.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos takes the salute as the Philippines national anthem is played on his arrival at SEATO Headquarters. With him from left to right, are Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas; Philippines Foreign Secretary, Narciso Ramos; President Marcos; the Philippines Ambassador, Mr. Mauro Calingo; and the Chief, Military Planning Office, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong.

The President was no less outspoken in other peeches he made during his visit to Thailand. Refering to the cut-back in the British forces in South-East Asia, he said even without this withdrawal there would till be a security vacuum. Although the Philippines eemed relatively safe from aggression for the next lecade or so, this was not the case with the rest of the egion. But because of SEATO, the Philippines had a particular stake in the security of Thailand and her commitments under the Treaty would be fully implemented.

It was assurances such as this, as well as his aith in the future of regional organizations like ASEAN, that gave real significance to the President's visit. For it demonstrated that there is no room in the region at the present time for a go-it-alone approach to problems whether they be economic, social, or military. No single nation, particularly the smaller developing ones, can afford to stand alone.

Much of what President Marcos said in all three countries he visited will provide food for thought among statesmen in the area. But there can be no doubt that his tour will help more than ever to transform that vision of "togetherness"—which has always been the ultimate ideal of developing nations in the region—into meaningful reality.



THE following is the full text of the speech delivered by President Marcos of the Philippines at a specially convened meeting of the Council Representatives when he visited SEATO Headquarters on January 17, 1967:

SEATO—and the danger from within...

"I have started to go around the South-East Asian countries precisely because of the problems of development and security. I am happy to note that SEATO has succeeded in strengthening the morale of the South-East Asian countries; no matter what the criticisms may be about SEATO and the conclusions that SEATO could be improved upon, the thing is that as of now I do not know, and most of the leaders do not know, of any other Organization that could take the place of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

"I have spoken of a security gap in South-East Asia and I feel that you are more conversant with the subject than I am, but I do believe that during the interim, when the nations now politically independent who are called upon as a primary obligation of political autonomy to provide for their own security and the means for their own development; until these nations can get together and organize a machinery for their own defences, it becomes necessary to maintain the existing alliances, the military alliances, that have so far prevented the loss of an inch of soil to those who seek to subvert our respective Governments.

"I, therefore, congratulate the SEATO Council for the firmness and resolution with which they have met the problems of our region. I would call attention to the fact, however, that the principal prevalent danger that the nations of these regions seem to face does not, and will not, arise out of external aggression but from subversion, and apparently this is the view and conclusion of almost everyone. In view of this, therefore, the nations are channelling most of their resources towards development which seems to be the answer, the primary answer, to the threat of internal subversion.

> "THE PRINCIPAL PREVALENT DANGER....DOES NOT, AND WILL NOT, ARISE OUT OF EXTERNAL AGGRESSION BUT FROM SUBVERSION...."

"But the demands of development conflict with the demands of security most of the time. To a certain extent, the resources that we allocate to security are a

withdrawal from the resources that would go into development. Perhaps, therefore, it is about time that SEATO looked into a greater emphasis for the economic development of the individual countries in this region.

"I have spoken of this repeatedly in the past and I would like to emphasize this today that perhaps more than military preparedness—although I would say that much has been done about military preparedness—we should now look into the greater emphasis of participation of SEATO in the economic development plans of the individual countries. I do not say that SEATO has not done anything about this but I reiterate: the emphasis, I believe, should be on economic development.

Tool for development

"The Armed Forces of the Philippines are now being refashioned into a tool for economic development, while at the same time engaged in active combat against internal subversives. While our forces are eliminating the ideological enemies within our own country, at the same time the same forces through engineer construction battalions, through civic action teams, through medical teams, through the teams that are being fielded, aresenti out tno the villages and into the small communities.

"Our Armed Forces are now meeting the enemy on this primary front. I do not say that this is the model that should be followed but I do say that perhaps we could soften the impact of security requirements on our resources, our funds. All other demands and requriments of security would be less prejudicial to the individual nations at large if this were also adopted as a policy by the other member nations.

An old friend

"I think I have said enough and so I repeat, I am honoured by this opportunity to speak before you. We in the Philippines are also honoured that the Secretary-General who has been chosen is none other than my old friend and comrade in arms, General Vargas, whom we trust very well.

"However, his appointment prejudiced our Government because I had intended to utilize his services. That he, however, has expanded his area of operations to include the area covered by SEATO gratifies each and every one of us. It is my feeling that your recognition of his talents reflects happily on our people and on the Philippines."

Communique

The following constitutes extracts from the text of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the State visit to Thailand by President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines.

President Marcos was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Law by Thammasat University in Bangkok. In his speech delivered on the occasion of the conferment ceremony, the President stressed the importance of the stakes of the Philippines and other Asian nations in the peace and security of Thailand. He also expounded the role of a great university in preparing the youth for the challenge of leadership as they assume the responsibility to build a better, happier, and freer world.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn had a frank and friendly exchange of views on the relations between the Philippines and Thailand as well as other matters of common interest. The two leaders noted with satisfaction that bilateral contacts have been increasingly strengthened in recent years and considered ways and means by which co-operation could be further enhanced in the economic, social, cultural, technical and other fields. They also discussed the possibilities of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and agreed to take positive measures to promote further their trade relations. They also stressed the desirability of formulating programmes for mutual technical assistance, for co-operation in scientific research, and for the exchange of specialists, students and trainees as well as of scientific information.

The President and the Prime Minister also reviewed the wide range of endeavours in regional co-operation in which their two countries are participating, especially

Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, and Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas look on as President Marcos signs the visitor's book in Gen. Abhichart's office.

●

ıe constructive role they are playing in the Asian and acific Council (ASPAC), the Association of South-East sia (ASA), the Association of South-East Asian Naons (ASEAN), the South East Asian Ministers of ducation Council (SEAMEC), ECAFE, UNCTAD, ıe Ministerial Conference for the Economic Developent of South-East Asia, the Asian Development Bank, nd other regional and international organizations.

The two leaders reaffirmed their respective counies' determination to exert every effort and to explore l avenues for fruitful co-operation towards the attainent of better understanding as well as greater econoic progress and the social advancement of the region. ı this connection, the President noted with admiration ıe significant role of Thailand in furthering regional conmic and political co-operation in South-East Asia.

The President and the Prime Minister, in particur, declared their firm resolve to make ASEAN a orking and dynamic organization, truly responsive to ıe needs and aspirations of the peoples of South-East sia and contributing substantially to the peace, proess and stability of the area.

The President and the Prime Minister expressed ıeir resolute and unconditional determination to comıt Communist infiltration, subversion and aggression nd to preserve their respective countries' liberty, naonal identity and territorial integrity from the Communist menace. They further assessed the current situation in their respective countries in the light of the new threats to their internal peace and order.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the accomplishments of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), and discussed its useful role in the context of the security situation currently obtaining in their two countries and in South-East Asia. They reaffirmed their commitments under the Manila Pact of 1954.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the current international situation, particularly the problems affecting peace and security in this part of the globe. They paid special attention to Viet-Nam and expressed their satisfaction with the achievements that have taken place and are now taking place in the Republic of Viet-Nam in the political, social, economic and other fields. They also commended the courage and fortitude of the South Vietnamese people in their struggle to uphold their inherent right to shape their own destiny free from external interference or intervention of any kind.

Deep admiration

In this connection, the President noted with appreciation the significant and valuable contributions made by Thailand and the gallantry of the Thai forces whose performance in the field evoked his deep admiration. The Prime Minister praised the good work of the PHILCAG and their noteworthy contribution to the pacification efforts which are being effectively pursued concurrently with the military efforts in Viet-Nam. Finally, they reaffirmed their policies in relation to Viet-Nam, reiterated their desire for an early, peaceful and honourable settlement of the conflict, and agreed to persist in their common efforts towards this end.

The President and the Prime Minister deplored the recent nuclear tests conducted within the Asian and Pacific region and expressed the hope that, instead of being used for destruction, atomic energy would be directed towards peaceful purposes for the progress and prosperity of mankind.

The President and the Prime Minister were gratified that the goodwill and cordiality which resulted from the State visit to the Philippines in 1963 of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand have been renewed and considerably strengthened by the State Visit of the President of the Philippines and Madame Marcos.

THE BIG CHANGE

from THE SEATO GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

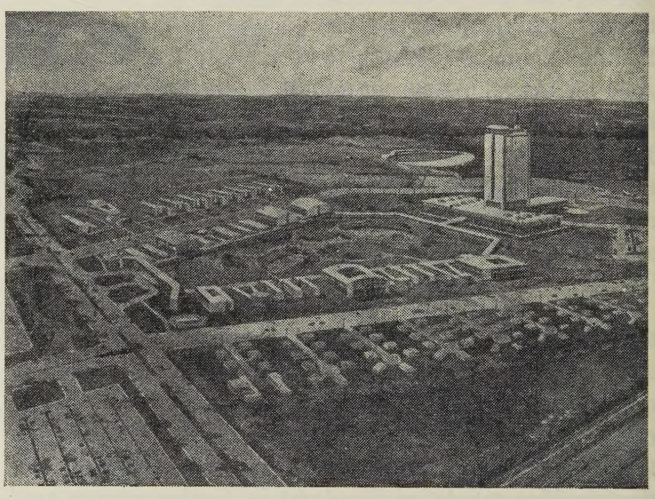
to THE ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

"WE at SEATO feel an inward pride that what was started quite modestly in the beginning as an organization-sponsored project has merited wide international recognition and come to a stage in development where it is now ready to assume a bigger role."

The project with the "modest beginning" was the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering. The "bigger role" will be played by the Asian Institute of Technology, which has now fully and formally emerged from the structure of the SEATO School. The statement was made by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas on the School's Graduation Day last March.

The idea which was to materialize into the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering was conceived by H. E. Pote Sarasin, SEATO Secretary-General from 1957-63 and at present Thailand's Minister of National Development. The SEATO Council of Ministers, meeting in Manila in 1958, approved the project, and the following year saw the birth of the School, located in the compound of Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok where it has remained until today.

Nineteen students were admitted that first year; eight received their master's degrees two years later in the only area of study offered at the time: hydraulic engineering. It was indeed a modest beginning.



● *Artist's impression of the A I.T.*

It was, however, no less unique for being modest. An institute of advanced learning had been set up by an organization for collective defence which opened its doors to students from free countries in the area, whether or not they were member nations. It had been set up, furthermore, not merely to turn out highly trained engineers, but to fit them especially for this region. It was an institution where engineering problems peculiar to the developing countries of South-East Asia naturally became part and parcel of the training made available to their future engineers and technologists.

Over the past nine years, this aim has always been f prime consideration with the curriculum constantly eing expanded so that it now includes structural, ransportation, public health and soil engineering. In ll these fields, emphasis on the search for feasible olutions to important regional problems, which so ften are inextricably linked with the task of national evelopment, has underlined the academic programmes s well as the research activities of both students and aculty members.

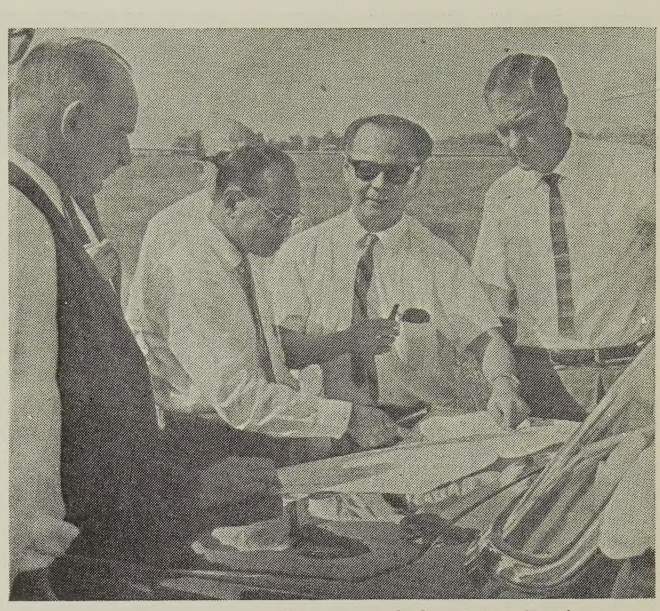
With the number of student applicants steadily limbing, and with prospects of ever-increasing inter- ational recognition, it was felt as far back as 1964 hat the School could, like other SEATO-initiated pro- ects which have become well-established, be released rom the aegis of the Organization.

Commission set up

After the SEATO Expert Study Group had looked nto the matter a Commission was set up in 1965 o recommend plans for the future development of the chool, including proposals for a Charter for an in- ependent institution to be set up in Thailand as suc- essor to the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering.

The SEATO decision to relinquish control of the chool and set it up independently as the Asian nstitute of Technology was formally announced at he SEATO Council Meeting held in Canberra in 966.

Legislation establishing the Institute as a legal ntity was approved by Thailand's Constitutional ssembly last October, after which came endorsement y His Majesty the King and publication of the legis-



The Board of Trustees of the Asian Institute of Technology recently visited prospective sites for the campus of the institute in the area north of Bangkok. Here Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, Chairman of the Board (second from right) and Professor Aroon Sorathesn, assistant Dean of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, examine a map of the area, while Sir Stephen Weir, former New Zealand Ambassador and a trustee, and Dean Milton E. Bender, president of the Institute, look on.

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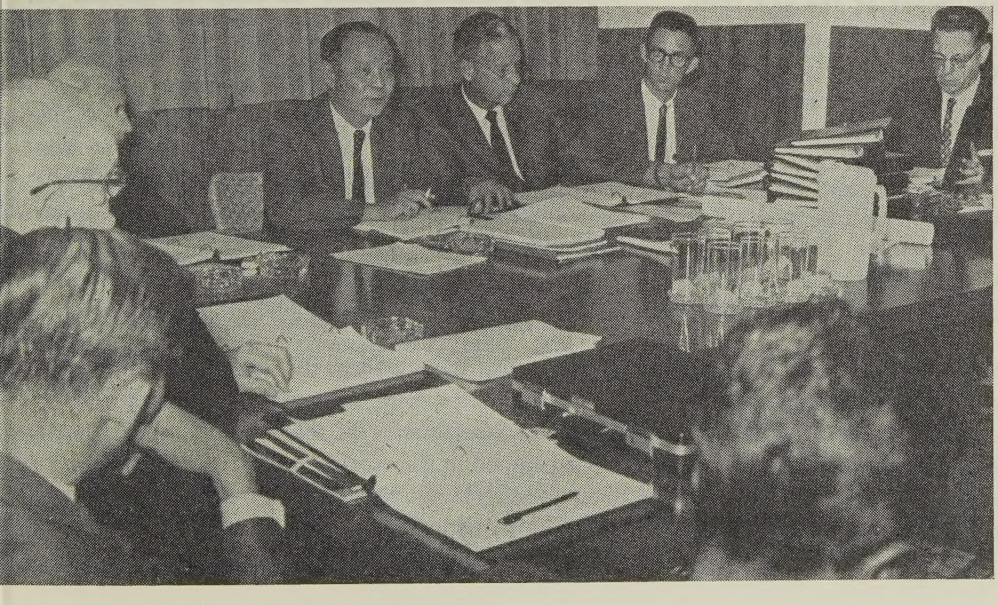
lature in the Royal Gazette. With the tranistion now complete the international Board of Trustees of the new Institute, which had met previously as an interim body, held its first official meeting in January this year.



For at least a few more years the Institute will continue to operate in its old home, in a corner of Chulalongkorn University. The site for the new campus has been chosen and approved — a 400 acre plot.

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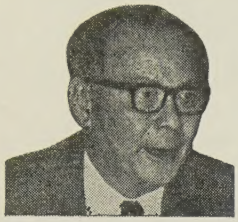
The Chairman, Dr.Puey Ungphakorn, addresses members and officials of the Board of Trustees of the A.I.T. at their first official Meeting held from January 15 to 17.

Who's who on the AIT Board

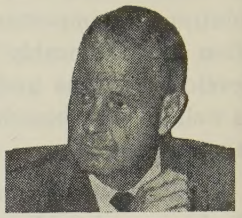


THE MAN IN THE CHAIR

Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the A.I.T. is the Governor of the Bank of Thailand.

Among the posts held by Puey Ungphakorn since 1949 have been Economist and Senior Economist in the Ministry of Finance (1949-1956); Economics and Financial Counsellor at the Royal Thai Embassy in London (1956-1960), Budget Director in the Prime Minister's Office (1959-1961).

Mr. Puey Ungphakorn also serves as a member of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning. He has been given many high decorations and in 1965 was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay awarded for Public Service.



THE MAN AT THE HELM

Dr. Milton E. Bender Jr. President of the AIT, received a B. Sc. in Civil Engineering from Colorado State University. He subsequently gained a Master Degree in Civil Engineering at Cornell University.

In July 1952, Dr. Bender joined the Colorado State University as an instructor where he rose to become Professor, Director of Research and head of the University, Civil Engineering Department. Seconded from the University as Dean of the SEATO Graduate School in 1963, Dr. Bender had conferred upon him an Honourable Doctorate of Engineering, by Chulalongkorn University in 1967.

MEMBERS

Dr. Salvador Araneta, President, Araneta University Foundation, Philippines; Dr. Kamhaeng Balangkura, Secretary-General, Office of the National Education Council, Bangkok; Dr. Milton E. Bender, Jr., President, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok; Sir Robert Blackwood, Chancellor, Monash University, Australia; Mr. B.F. Bolt, Charge d'Affairs, New Zealand Embassy, Bangkok; Mr. Chan Chieu Kiat, Deputy Directer of Education, Ministry of Education, Singapore; Dr. Henry T. Heald, Heald, Hobson and Associates, New York, U.S.A.; Dr. John A. Hrones, Provost of Science and Technology, Case Western Reserve University, Ohio, U.S.A.; Prof. Peter C. G. Isaac, Professor of Civil and Public Health Engineering, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, United Kingdom; Col. Ir. Kuntoadji, Rector, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia; Mr. James Linen, Time Inc., New York, U.S.A.; Mr. A. H. Loomes, Ambassador, Australian Embassy, Bangkok; Sir Denys Lowson, Bt., 56, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 2, United Kingdom; Mr. Oscar Mapua, President, Mapua Institute of Technology, Philippines; Mr. Tengku Ngah Mohamed, Ambassador, Embassy of Malaysia, Bangkok; Mr. Roger Planchard, Director, Air France, Bangkok; Mr. Jacques Poisson, Cultural Advisor, French Embassy, Bangkok; Dr. M. A. Rashid, Vice-Chancellor, East Pakistan University of Engineering & Technology, Dacca; Dr. Bui Tien Rung, Director, Mechanical Engineering School, Saigon, Viet-Nam; Hon. D. J. Samuel, Shell Oil Company, Brussels, Belgium; Dr. Vidal A. Tan, President, Progressive Commercial Bank, Philippines; Mr. Georges Thery, Director, Banque de l'Indochine, Bangkok; Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, (Chairman), Governor, Bank of Thailand, Bangkok; Dr. Utai Voodhigula, Director-General, Royal Highway Department, Bangkok; Dr. A. R. Zubair, Vice-Chancellor, West Pakistan University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore.

400-acre plot of rice fields and coconut groves 40 kms. north of Bangkok. According to the president of the Institute, Dr. Milton E. Bender, the cost of building the complex of classrooms, living quarters, laboratories and the rest will be in the neighbourhood of forty-five million dollars. The date set for occupancy is 1971.

At the Graduation Exercises last year, the 25 students receiving their master's degree brought the total number of graduates to 175 since the SEATO School began.

It is envisaged that enrollment at the new Institute will eventually reach 1,200 students working for masters as well as doctor's degrees, and that the number of countries sending its men and women to the institute will also become much greater.

The international teaching staff (from Thailand, the United States, the United Kingdom and Austratia), now numbering 23, will continue to be enlarged. The target has been set at 200 members.

The Institute also plans to offer opportunities for study by faculty members on leave from various universities in the area.

Over the past eight years, in addition to the normal schedule carried out as a graduate level institution, the SEATO School has also conducted a number of special programmes designed to acquaint practising engineers with the latest technological advances in their particular fields. The Asian Institute will develop this activity further.

The laboratories of the School, ranking with the best equipped in the world, have often been called upon to help carry out experiments and studies required by other institutions. This service, too, will receive greater attention at the new Institute.

Wellington

...A CHANGING SKYLINE

WELLINGTON today is a city that has grown to stature with land reclaimed from the sea and areas carved from the hillsides. Land that was once under water now provides space for numerous blocks of offices, for warehouses and railway yards and for roads that are vital to the city's transport system.

The shoreline, as it was when the first settlers arrived in 1840, is now covered by many of the city's principal streets, Lambton Quay, Willis Street, Customhouse Quay and Wakefield Street. Wellington has continued to develop through land reclamation right up to the present day. In the construction of the city's airport—4½ miles from the metropolitan centre—85 acres were reclaimed for the purpose of recreation, industry and housing.

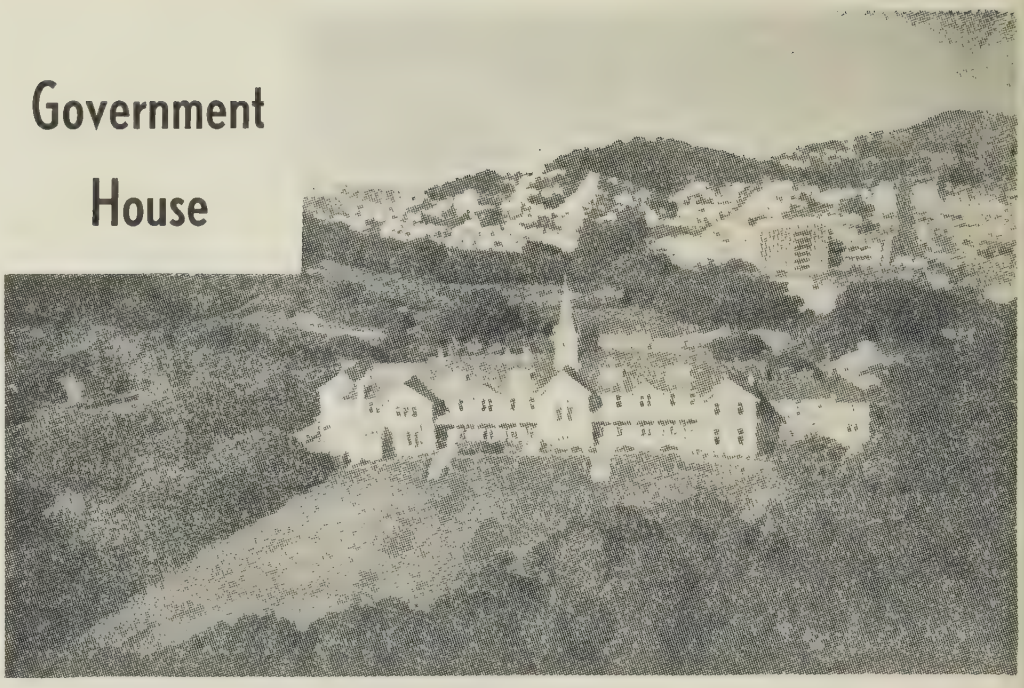
Notable buildings in Wellington include the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum, the Houses of Parliament, the Town Hall, the Municipal Office Building, the Central Library and Victoria University. The skyline of the city is constantly changing as older, smaller structures are demolished to make way for tall, new civic, and government and commercial buildings.

Landmarks of special significance include the Carillon, a War Memorial which has 49 bells inscribed with the names of World War 1 battlefields; the Katherine Mansfield, Seddon, Wakefield and Massey Memorials, and the Cenotaph.

A form of transport unique to Wellington is the cable-car which runs from Lambton Quay, at sea level, to the suburb of Kelburn over 400 ft. above the central city areas.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND'S FLOURISHING CAPITAL CITY WILL BE THE VENUE THIS YEAR FOR SEATO'S THIRTEENTH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING IN APRIL —NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME HOWEVER, AS THE FIFTH COUNCIL MEETING WAS HELD THERE IN 1965.

Government House



The official home of successive Governors-General since Lord Islington took up residence there in 1910, Government House at Wellington is set in spacious lawns and gardens.

Sir Arthur Porritt is the current Governor-General of New Zealand. He succeeded Sir Bernard Fergusson on November 27, 1967.

This service gives access to Kelburn Park and its spectacular Centennial Fountain; to the Botanic Gardens with its sixty-four acres of native bush and shrubs, gardens and walks; and to the Carter and Dominion observatories. The Carter Observatory is a privately-endowed institution, open to the public at regular periods.

In the suburb of Wilton is situated the Otari Plant Reserve containing 130 acres of primeval forest in which grow numerous native trees, some of which are 20 ft. in circumference and over 100 ft. in height.

Sports fields, gardens and parks are numerous in Wellington. Many of them have been literally carved out of the hillsides. Among them is Newtown Park, which in addition to containing a large playing area, is also the home of the Zoological Gardens.

Wellington is also the hub of New Zealand's road, rail, sea, and air transport system and possesses an extensive port that serves shipping centres throughout the world.

Checkered history

The discovery of Wellington is commonly attributed to Kupe, a Polynesian explorer who, in the 10th century, sailed into the harbour and found the shores uninhabited. They remained uninhabited until three

The city at work

Wellington, as the seat of government, is the location for all head offices of departments of government, for the head offices of national and international organizations and for agricultural, scientific, industrial and cultural archives and records. It is also the home of representatives of foreign governments and representatives of other member nations of the Commonwealth

The Wellington-Hutt area is substantial as a manufacturing centre, supplying goods to all parts of New Zealand as well as overseas. The main industries are apparel and footwear, transport equipment (including motor vehicle assembly) food manufacture, printing, textiles, machinery, metal products, chemicals and chemical products, manufacture of furniture and other wood products, manufacture of electrical machinery and appliances.

The principal occupations of inhabitants of the Wellington-Hutt area are in the following groups: craftsmen, production process workers and labourers; managers, administrators and clerical workers; transport and communications workers; professional, technical and related occupations; sales and service workers.

The principal imports are coal, motor spirit, oil and other minerals, motor vehicles and accessories. The principal exports through the Port of Wellington are frozen meat, newsprint, wool, cheese and fruit.

enturies later when two Polynesians, Tara and Taupoki, rrived and decided to found a settlement.

In 1826, two British vessels, the "Rosanna" and "Lambton" landed a working party on the shores of he harbour to collect flax and timber. The master of "Rosanna", Captain Herd, later said of Port Nicholson, as he named it in the 'Nautical Almanac,' hat: "Here all the navies of Europe might ride in perfect security."

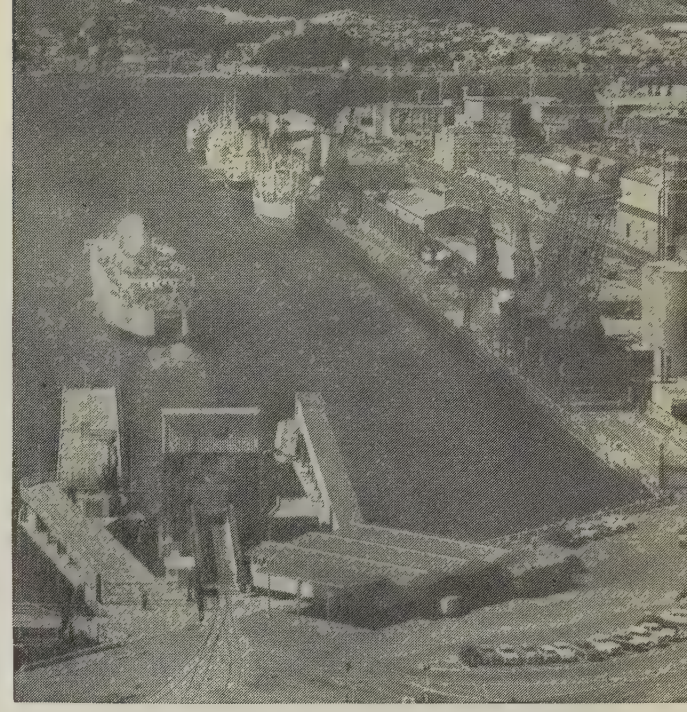
On 20th September, 1839, the "Tory", a vessel belonging to the New Zealand Company of London, rrived at Port Nicholson. It landed a small group of officials to select a site for the company's first New Zealand settlement.

Town plan

The settlement was named Wellington on 16th May 1840. The name was chosen in recognition of he help given to the New Zealand Company by the Duke of Wellington.

The first plan of Wellington envisaged a town of 2,350 acres, comprising 1,100 town sections of one acre each. Included in this were 110 sections for the native Maori population. In addition, there were areas set aside for roads and streets and for 1,100 acres of town belts and reserves. The population at the end of 1840 was 2,500.

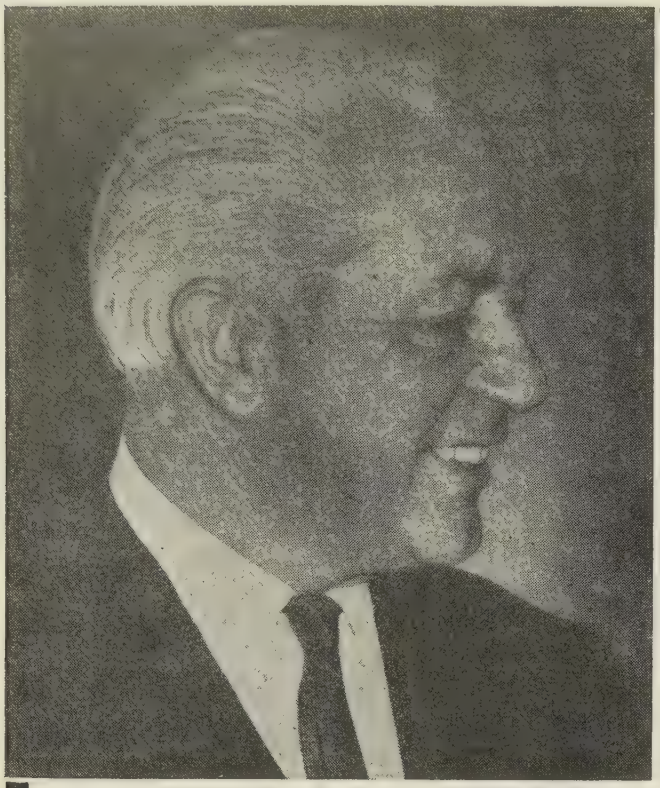
In 1840 Wellington consisted of two flat areas, Thorndon and Te Aro, linked by a narrow foreshore following the line of the harbour. These areas today, together with the intervening reclaimed areas, comprise he heart of the city.



Wellington Port is one of the finest natural harbours in the world. In addition to over three miles of waterfront together with vast storage and maintenance facilities there is a modern passenger terminal for large ocean liners and a floating dock that can take vessels of up to 17,000 tons. Pictured here is part of the port area with one of the ferries leaving for Picton.

In 1865, the seat of central government was transferred from Auckland to Wellington, and in the following year the capital city began to extend its boundaries, first by reclamation and then by spreading its settlements over the surrounding hills.

Pictured here is Parliament House where SEATO's thirteenth Council of Ministers meeting will be held in April this year. The one chamber legislature, the House of Representatives, has 80 members, four of whom represent Maori electorates. General elections are held every three years. The last was held in November 1966.



The world mourns Holt's death

LEADERS from 19 nations assembled in St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral in Melbourne on December 22 to attend a Memorial Service for the late Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Harold Holt.

The most distinguished assembly of world leaders in Australia's history were there to pay tribute to Mr. Holt who disappared while swimming in heavy surf off nearby Portsea. They included the Prince of Wales, Prince Charles, representing Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth; President Johnson of America; Mr. Harold Wilson Prime Minister of Britain; the Prime Minister of Thailand; the Presidents of the Philippines, South Korea and South Viet-Nam; and the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and Singapore.

The simple ceremony in the huge vaulted Cathedral was televised and broadcast throughout the world. A live television programme by way of satellite was seen by viewers in the United States, Britain, Europe and Japan.

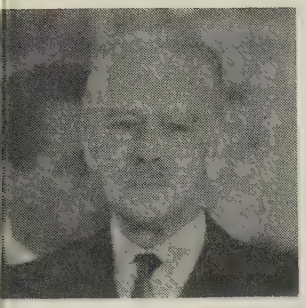
With the Prince of Wales on the direct flight from London were Mr. Harold Wilson, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Heath. Messages of condolence and tributes to Mr. Holt poured in from all over the world. In a special message to Mrs. Holt, Queen Elizabeth spoke of the personal regard she had for the late Prime Minister, and of the way people round the world had responded to his forceful personality.

The message said: "For all Australians, Christmas this year is shadowed by the tragic death of the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt. For me it is a personal loss as well as the loss of a distinguished servant of the public. My Christmas message to the Commonwealth had, of course, been recorded before the terrible news of Mr. Holt's disappearance, but at a time when all Australians must feel that the festive season has been clouded by sorrow, I want you to know that I and all my family are sharing your grief."

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Wilson, paid tribute to Mr. Holt at a news conference in Melbourne. He said Mr. Holt had been a tough negotiator on behalf of Australia, had worked for the future of the Commonwealth, and had a deep feeling for Asian countries.

In Bangkok the Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, announced that, because of the tragic circumstances, a Memorial Service would be held in Christ Church, Convent Rd., Bangkok. A Book of Condolence was opened at the Australian Embassy Residence.

STATEMENT BY



LORD CASEY

THE following is part of the text of the statement by the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Casey, on December 18.

"We are all aware of the tragic circumstances in which the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Harold Holt disappeared off Portsea. Mr. Holt was a great Australian. His qualities impressed themselves on us, particularly during the two years he has been Prime Minister. His main concern was the service of his country.

He had become closely and favourably known to many of the statesmen of the world and had concentrated our interest and attention on the importance of the nations of Asia.

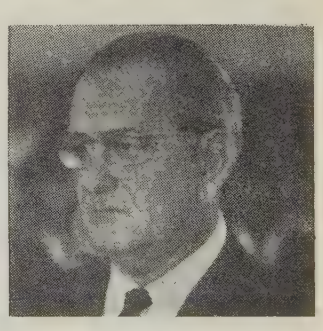
The significant portfolios in which he served gave him the opportunity to make notable contributions in many fields. He had great respect for the importance of the institution of Parliament.

My wife and I, with all Australians and many people overseas, want Mrs. Holt and her family to know how deeply we feel for them in their distress.

I have been in constant touch with those who have been searching since Mr. Holt disappeared. This body of men and women deserve our thanks for what they have been doing in increasingly difficult weather conditions. But the searches have been of no avail. In these circumstances I have consulted my Ministers. Their advice is that it is necessary to determine his commission as Prime Minister so that a successor can be appointed.

In the light of the tragic sequence of events I have decided that I must take this course to enable the Government of the Commonwealth to continue without the uncertainties which would otherwise exist...."

TRIBUTE BY



PRES. JOHNSON

HAROLD HOLT's vision of a new community in Asia dedicated to the works of peace will be carried on by other statesmen, President Johnson said on his arrival in Australia to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister Mr. Harold Holt.

In his tribute President Johnson said:

"I come in sadness on a sorrowful mission to pay my personal respects to a man who was my cherished friend and who led a nation which is the trusted friend of the United States.

I bring with me to all the people of Australia the sympathy of my countrymen who would wish you to know that your loss is not a loss you bear alone.

The gathering together here in Australia of leaders from North and East and West tells much of the kind of man Harold Holt was, of the kind of leadership he brought so freshly and so forcefully to the community of free nations, and of the kind of world he was helping to shape.

He was steady, he was courageous. In deed as in word, he embodies the resoluteness of the people he led. He was there when he said he would be there.

He did not move across the stage of world affairs seeking a way out or a way back from difficult and demanding duty. Harold Holt moved among us seeking to find and to open the way ahead towards a saner and safer world.

While his days were cruelly short his vision was long. He saw that we had to begin now to build a new community in Asia and in all of the Pacific; a community of nations dedicated together to the works of security, progress and fulfillment for all their peoples.

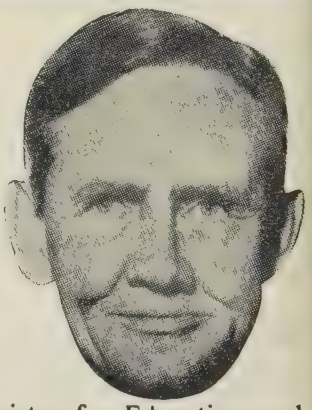
A sense of that community already is coming into being among us. In the years and generations ahead, that community will grow and flourish as common purpose and common endeavour become the common cause of the Pacific's peoples.

Other men, other leaders, will carry that cause forward in this and all the other lands that rim this great ocean. But history will reserve an honoured place in its memory for the name and the role of Harold Holt.

At a critical time, he saw the vision, assumed the leadership and imbued us all with a new spirit and a fuller faith.

You have lost a leader, my country and I have lost a friend, the world has lost a great man. But we have not lost and shall not lose his vision and inspiration. Our hearts go, especially, to Mrs. Holt and the members of the family in their hours of sorrow.

New premier sworn in



Australia's new Prime Minister, Senator John Grey Gorton, was sworn in at Government House in Canberra on January10.

He succeeded Mr. John McEwen, who had held office since the death of Mr. Harold Holt.

Senator Gorton, aged 56, was previously Minister for Education and Science and Government Leader in the Senate. Mr. Gorton has held several ministerial posts in the past and has been a Senator for Victoria since 1949.

THAI PREMIER FLIES IN

Heads of State and their representatives arrived in Australia in a continuous cavalcade to pay homage to the late Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, at a special funeral service in Melbourne. Pictured here on his arrival in Canberra is the Thai Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, being greeted by Australia's Post Master-General, Mr. Alan Hulme. (AIS)

ASIAN ROUNDUP

A team of top political scientists and historians reviews U.S. policy in Asia

A TEAM of eminent American political scientists and historians issued a statement following a recent meeting at Tuxedo Park, New York, sponsored by the Freedom House Public Affairs Institute, at which they reviewed the implications of U.S. policy in South-East Asia.

The text of this statement is as follows:

South-East Asia today comprises ten separate States and nearly 250 million people. This region may well hold the key to whether a political equilibrium for Asia as a whole can be achieved, a question which in turn affects the future of the entire world.

In recent times, this entire region has experienced startling changes. The trends on balance warrant cautious optimism. In the past five years, most South-East Asian countries have displayed significant economic gains, more pragmatic political leadership, strengthened political institutions, and deeper commitments to regional co-operation.

Progress has certainly not been uniform throughout the region and multiple problems lie ahead. Measured against the situation a decade ago, however, substantial progress in most countries can be noted—far beyond what most experts would have thought conceivable at that time.

In part these gains are a product of the transition from first generation ideological leaders who tended to concentrate upon mobilization politics, to more technically-oriented leaders who now seek to engage in concrete problem-solving. The messianic one-party state has gone into eclipse. In part, also, current gains are the product of greater experience and a willingness to correct initial errors, especially with respect to economic policies.

In many societies just emerging from colonial rule, a tendency had existed to equate industrialization with modernity, at the expense of agricultural development; to stress nationalization, despite the absence of an efficient, trained bureaucracy; to pursue inadequate tax and fiscal policies and to adopt programmes not designed to attract or hold foreign capital investments. Throughout most of the region, these initial policies are being re-examined and, in a number of cases, changed.

Conditions in South-East Asia today, however, are not solely the product of internal developments. The decision of the U S. to maintain a presence in this region has been of crucial importance. Every political leader within the area now recognizes that

without that presence—economic, political, military—the political fate of the region as a whole would have been drastically different. To put the matter succinctly, the United States has bought time for some 200 million people to develop, without their being ceaselessly confronted with combined external-internal Communist threats of growing proportions.

The most dramatic changes have occurred in Indonesia. Only a few years ago, a firm alliance existed between Djakarta and Peking. Sukarno, moreover, had taken Indonesia out of the United Nations, initiated an armed struggle against Malaysia and aligned himself with the Communists at home as well as abroad. Today, the Indonesian Government is espousing policies of political moderation and economic reconstruction in an effort to bring advances to its 100 million people.

New course charted

Indonesia has re-entered the U.N., stopped "confrontation" with Malaysia, ended the bitter anti-Westernism characteristic of Sukarno's last phase, and broken its alliance with Peking. Major problems, especially in the economic sphere, now exist but a new course has been charted, which those who believe in freedom can support.

In Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and even in Laos, economic developments are generally encouraging, and political gains hopeful. The situation in the Philippines, and particularly in Burma, is more sombre. However, if the threat of "people's wars," stimulated and supported externally, could be ended, and international cooperation be brought to bear upon such problems as population and production, South-East Asia could undergo an amazingly rapid development. The remarkable economic growth of both South Korea and Taiwan over the past five years is a signpost to the future, if the region as a whole can be protected from aggression.

Thus, the stakes in Viet-Nam now go far beyond that nation, and the future of the 15 million people of the South. At issue is the fate of many other peoples as well. It is not surprising that Peking and Hanoi have repeatedly proclaimed that this struggle has a direct meaning for the entire world. Can the technique of an externally aided "national liberation movement" as perfected by the Communists succeed in Viet-Nam? If so, future decisions inside as well as outside the international Communist movement will be strongly affected.

To accept a Communist victory in Viet-Nam would serve as a major encouragement to those forces in the world opposing peaceful coexistence, to those elements committed to the thesis that violence is the best means of effecting change. It would gravely jeopardize the possibilities of a political equilibrium in Asia, seriously damage our credibility, deeply affect the morale—and the policies—of our Asian allies and the neutrals. These are not developments conducive to a long-range peace. They are more likely to prove precursors to larger, more costly wars.

A crucial test

If American withdrawal from Viet-Nam under conditions of Communist victory would be disastrous for us and for free people everywhere, an escalation of this war into a regional or global conflict involving the major states would be equally ruinous. Viet-Nam, indeed, is a crucial test of whether we can stay the course with a limited war involving extremely important, but limited objectives. It is a part of the broader test of whether in this nuclear age, we have the wisdom, maturity and patience to avoid totalistic policies.

If incremental policies are to be effective and acceptable to our people, however, a capacity to go down as well as up by carefully considered and measured steps must also be demonstrated. At this juncture, such a demonstration is needed in connection with Viet-Nam.

Slow de-escalation

Nothing would do more to strengthen American support for our basic position than to show a capacity for innovation of a de-escalatory nature, indicating that there is no inevitable progression upwards in the scope of the conflict. Such a step or steps need not—indeed, should not—be massive. Moreover, they should be experimental in character, subject themselves to alteration if necessary. At stake, however, is a principle essential to the survival of the policies of limitation.

Meanwhile, it remains true that in many respects, the war in Viet-Nam will be won or lost in the South. Currently, we should continue to push forward those measures that are conducive to organizational effectiveness and popular support. The strengthening of the South Vietnamese military and police forces must receive top priority. An increasing emphasis must be placed upon "seize and hold," rather than "search and destroy" operations with the peasants being given the protection against extortion and pillage from all sides without which full allegiance cannot be expected.

Corruption must be rigorously attacked. Social reforms, especially those that would enhance rural support, must be strongly supported. At the same time it must be recognized that social and economic reforms are not the full answer to the Communist threat. Indeed, many types of reform increase instability, however desirable and essential they may be in long-range terms. For people under siege, there is no substitute for security.

No one can predict when or how this war will end, whether by negotiations or by the fade-away process, whether in the reasonably near or the more distant future. Political as well as military factors are involved, and it is time to face all of these frankly.

Hanoi is placing considerable hope at present upon the theory that the United States will end in Viet-Nam as did France—forced to accept defeat by a combination of internal political considerations and external pressures. As long as the Communists believe in this likelihood, they will take their present hard line position.

Future policies

Only when they decide that the internal political resources of the United States match in some degree its external military power will any solution other than our unconditional surrender become feasible. In this sense, the outcome is being decided on the streets and in the homes of America as much as in the jungles of Viet-Nam. Both the government and its critics should begin to face up to these facts.

At some point, however, the war will end. Assuming that we have been able to sustain our basic objectives, what are our policies to be in this region after Viet-Nam? There are some Americans who espouse the slogan, "win and get out!" They consider themselves quite different from those who want the Communists to win—but the end result of their policies would be the same. South-East Asia will need various types of assistance from the advanced world for a considerable period.

It is not too early to espouse radically new forms of assistance for such regions, forms that involve a total appraisal of the developmental problem, encompassing issues of population, resources, a full inventory of available sources of support, and the economic soundness of the planning process in the country involved.

The concept of aid could well be replaced by a concept of mutual development, with multilateral forms of interaction being emphasized. "Aid" in its traditional patron-client form has undesirable psychological and political connotations for the recipient and it now meets increasing resistance from within the United States. The problems of economic development urgently need new, dynamic approaches attuned to the character of our times, acceptable to all parties concerned.

Regional emphasis

These approaches will require a much greater emphasis upon regional co-operation within the area: comprehensive programming that deals with all of the essential elements involved in development; technical interaction between foreign and indigenous specialists at informal as well as formal levels; and the utilization of private as well as governmental sources of capitalization and technical skill. It may well be that such regional groupings of Asian states such as A.S.E.A.N. deserve a counterpart in the form of a Pacific community which would initially involve the "advanced" states of the Pacific Basin, concerned with the crucial issues of mutual development for the area as a whole.

The problems of security and defence require equally imaginative reappraisal. We should welcome the neutralization of certain areas within South East Asia if it is the desire of the people involved, and if suitable multilateral guarantees for its maintenance can be attained. Indeed, we have repeatedly made it clear that the United States has no desire for permanent bases or a permanent disposition of troops in this region. Our primary concern has been and is, that this region shall not be overwhelmed by externally abetted Communist forces using the technique of "people's wars."

No fixed bases

At some point, the internal defences—military, political and economic—of this region must be sufficiently developed so that our role is that of ultimate resort rather than that of first-line defence. Fixed bases in populous areas exact a political price that will at some point become too high.

Technological developments, moreover, are rendering some of these bases less significant militarily. No issue needs to be reviewed more frequently than that of the precise disposition of American military power in the Asia-Pacific theatre. Once again, the issue should not be that of withdrawal from the area, but rather that of taking positions that are consonant with technolo-

gical and political developments, positions that support rather than disturb our basic objectives.

For the foreseeable future, the American nuclear umbrella will be a vital element in any over-all Asian equilibrium. Initial defence, however, must come increasingly from within the countries concerned, and once again, regional co-operation together with broader international agreements involving Communist as well as non-Communist states are likely to prove of major significance.

In conclusion, three basic themes must be reiterated. First, developments in the Asia-Pacific region are of vital importance to the future of the United States. In addition to being the world's foremost power at present, we are a Pacific as well as an Atlantic nation.

Our peace and our prosperity depend upon some political equilibrium in both the Europe-Atlantic and the Asia-Pacific regions. The thesis that only the white man's world is important is a legacy of the nineteenth century. The time has come to abandon archaic policies and prepare to live in the twenty-first century, a century in which conditions in the Asia-Pacific region will surely be one of the vital determinants of our own survival.

Second, it is appropriate to recognize that in Asia as in Europe, the United States was called upon to play a crucial, and largely unilateral role in the years immediately following World War II. A great vacuum of power was created by the decline of Western Europe and temporarily that vacuum could only be filled by us. Mistakes were made but on balance, ours is a record—both in Europe and in Asia—of which we can be proud. Now the time is approaching when new styles of operation, new techniques, and new emphases are essential. As we had the courage to pioneer in the great ventures of the past twenty years, so we must summon the ability to move with the times. Some of the directions in which we should point have been signalled in this statement. Others remain to be explored and developed.

Finally, in the course of studying our policies in Asia, we must also examine carefully those issues, procedures and cultural attributes in the American scene which have a major impact upon our foreign policy.

It is false and dangerous to argue that we must choose between our international commitments and our domestic ones, between the quest for some meaningful order in Asia and the quest for racial justice and urban development at home. We need not revert to the isolationist policies which precipitated both World War I and World War II in order to solve our domestic problems.

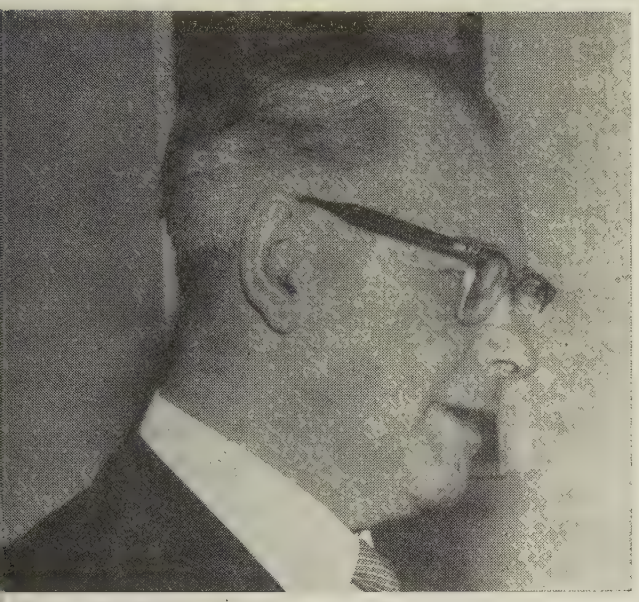
Australia and Asia are good neighbours

AUSTRALIA's counsel and advice in Asian and Pacific affairs carried great weight and influence, the United States Ambassador to Australia, Mr. Edward Clark, told the National Press Club recently before his return to the United States after nearly two and a half years in Australia.

He said Australia was on excellent terms with its Asian neighbours and had a respected voice in world affairs.

Mr. Clark said Australia kept its commitments, lived up to its promises and carried its fair share of the load. In the Colombo Plan, the Asian Development Bank. ECAFE (the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East), ASPAC (Asian and Pacific Council), in SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organization), and in ANZUS (Australian, New Zealand and United States Treaty), Australian ideas, understanding, physical and material help and goodwill, had had a great deal to do with making these organizations strong and viable. (AIS)

HOLYOAKE CRITICISES



SPECTATORS ONLY' ROLE

IN his annual review of international affairs on December 28, Mr. Keith Holyoake, the New Zealand rime Minister, said his country could not expect to e a spectator in international affairs. New Zealand, e said, would remain involved in Viet-Nam during 968, for though the Government supported efforts to ring the conflict to the conference table there was o alternative to resisting aggression.

Britain's decision to withdraw gradually from ilitary bases in South-East Asia had wide implications or New Zealand, said Mr. Holyoake.

However, Britain would honour its obligations nder SEATO and the Anglo-Malaysian Defence greement and contribute substantially to the Commonealth Strategic Reserve.

Japan's re-emergence as a power in Asia and the acific could be significant for New Zealand, whose eveloping co-operation with Japan could promote the egion's security and prosperity. New Zealand's efforts or closer relations with Indonesia would be aided by he recent raising of the status of her mission in Jakarta nd establishment of an Indonesian Embassy at Welington.

The following day, in his New Year message for 968, the Prime Minister urged all New Zealand to regard the economic situation as a challenge, and a chance for greater prosperity and progress.

He said the Government would ensure that devaluation was not made an excuse for easy profit-making; it would not allow unjustifiable price increases and if necessary would extend price controls. It hoped gradually to curtail import licensing and to emphasise protection by tariffs, and would control inflation so that any growth in demand would not set up a wage-price spiral, Mr. Holyoake said.

U.S. will meet Hanoi more than half way

– SAYS RUSK

THE American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, told a conference on January 10, that the United States will meet Communist proposals for peace in Viet-Nam "more than half way."

The Secretary declined to comment, however, on the December 30, statement of North Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, that peace talks "will" begin when the United States stops bombing the North.

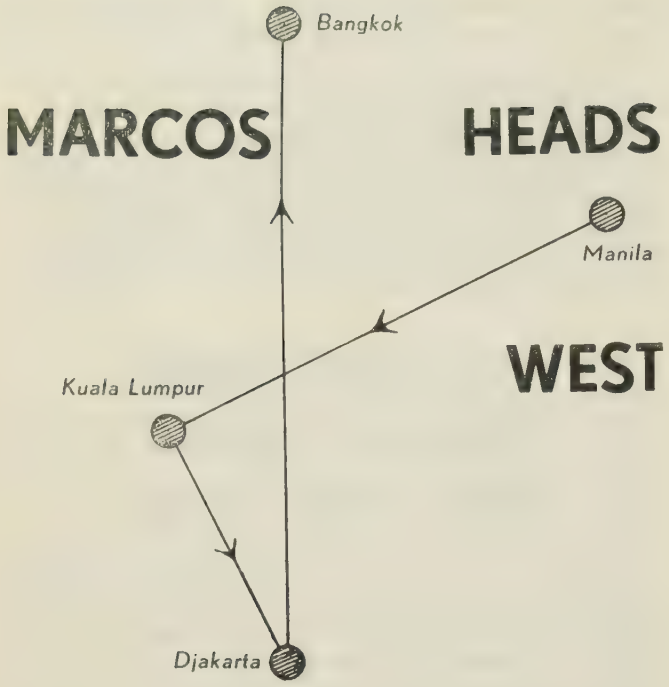
The American position, he said, was still based on the statement President Johnson made last September 29 in San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Rusk said it would be "hard to find a more reasonable and fair suggestion" than the one made by President Johnson.

He said U.S. officials need to explore the meaning of Foreign Minister Trinh's statement to determine whether it and President Johnson's proposal "fit together."

"I am sure the United States will meet the Communists more than half way," he said, "but there is also no doubt that the security of the nations of South-East Asia is important to us. We will have to insist that they be allowed to live in peace without molestations from outside."

Secretary Rusk said there is a basic struggle in the world between those who would organize peacefully, as called for in the United Nations Charter, and those "who would organize under what they call the world revolution. That struggle has not been resolved," he said. Mr. Rusk said it was "a tragedy" to have to send young men out to risk their lives to protect peace and freedom. The consequences of not doing so, however, were "almost beyond comprehension."



State visits to three capitals heralds new era of progress

THE need for stepped-up regional development in economics, culture and education was the theme constantly hammered home by President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines on his recent State visits to the South East Asian capitals of Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

IN KUALA LUMPUR

Capital of Malaysia, he proposed that a South-East Asian Council for Development be convened to act as a planning, advisory and consultative body for the region and for all member countries.

President Marcos said common problems of development that faced the small nations of this region —each virtually helpless in the face of terrible odds —rendered traditional divisions obsolete.

This called for heroic measures from each nation to banish isolationism and commence a "new era of total co-operation. We aim at nothing less than the creation of a new man—the South-East Asian—who shall make this region a new giant in the world of man," he declared.

"It is my hope that with my visit to Malaysia we will move one step farther toward the realisation of this dream."

President Marcos also called on all institutes and centres involved in the study of Asia to join hands to set up a University of South-East Asia.

The new university would serve to articulate the academic programmes of a variety of State institutions in the region under one administrative roof, either as a federal union or as a consortium, and to ensure the maintenance of the highest scholastic standards.

He said that an excellent case existed for a more positive kind of regionalism than so far had been attempted or even imagined.

"I believe that the time is ripe for new and masterful schemes for economic, technological and scientific, educational and cultural co-operation in our region.

"I am thinking not only of co-operation in the sense of joint or parallel effort, but also of arrangements for complementary programmes of individual development, under which particular lines of industry or other enterprise are allotted to the various countries.

"We may have to discard the idea of self-sufficiency where, in our view, the costs of attaining it exceed those of importing the same commodities from each other. Thus, economic activities in my country may serve as inputs and outputs in relation to those in your country.

"By means of such integration of economic systems in the region, we serve all by serving each."

South-East Asian nations should also aim at the creation of a pool of technical and scientific experts to be tapped according to need by any country. "In time, we shall have to evolve a regional plan for development," he said.

Calling for similar co-operation in educational and cultural fields, President Marcos proposed that countries in this region give powerful impetus to a movement that had grown apace to make education programmes convertible into one another. He would like to see a more active exchange of students, of scholars, of books, newspapers and journals.

Turning to research, he suggested that a programme be developed to bring into existence research teams composed of scientists and scholars from each country to investigate problems pertinent to the region.

He concluded: "To achieve these purposes in the economic, educational and other spheres, I propose the convening of a South-East Asia Council for Development which shall act as a planning, advisory and consultative body for the region and for all member Governments.

"Such a body may be grafted on to existing regional mechanisms for co-operation, such as ASEAN or ECAFE, or stand independently of these organizations, maintaining its own secretariat.

"It is with such concepts that I feel a decisive step can be taken by us in the direction of common progress."

IN DJAKARTA The capital of Indonesia, the President stressed the need both for closer economic co-operation and for security arrangements in the face of threats from Communist China. In a speech before the University of Indonesia President Marcos said that collective security in the region was needed. He said it would be best done under the aegis of the United Nations, but this would take time.

"In the meantime we may find it necessary to develop interim arrangements..."

Military aspects were again raised during a meeting with General Abdul Haris Nasution, Chairman of Congress and the nation's senior military man.

Nasution discussed in detail with Marcos the threat of the Communist underground in Indonesia, the conflicting political forces and the problem with China.

In his speech prepared for the Foreign Correspondents Club luncheon, Marcos said that underlaying all social and political problems was "the related question of national security and stability."

Warning against the dangers of internal conflicts, he commented on how the Philippines has taken steps toward land reform and community development.

He again stressed, as he did throughout his trip, the need for closer relations among South-East Asian nations under (ASEAN).

IN BANGKOK The capital of Thailand, the President said that as partners in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization Thailand and the Philippines "have laid the basis for a profound appreciation of our common relationships with the great powers."

In a speech at Don Muang Airport on his arrival from Djakarta with the First Lady, the President added: "We have recently broadened and strengthened this foundation for mutual friendship and co-operation by means of the ASEAN Declaration."

Addressing the King and Queen of Thailand who, together with senior Government Ministers, and member of the Royal Family, were at the airport to greet the President and his wife in a traditional and colourful welcoming ceremony, President Marcos emphasized that he was concerned at attempts by forces that were hostile to the democratic system to undermine some countries in Asia "including your own and ours.

"The security of our entire region, no less than Thailand's, is threatened by the Communist menace. Fortunately we are alike, aware of the perils of communism, and are thus equally resolved to meet it with all our resources.

"Between the people of Thailand and the Filipino people, Your Majesties, more than the beginnings of co-operative effort in the cause of common security and economic advancement have already been established. As partners in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, we are committed to act jointly, if necessary by military means, to protect ourselves and the region against any threat to our security. I reiterate my Government is deeply committed to this undertaking."

There was great hope, among the Filipino people, he added, that the future would hold in store many opportunities to unite with the people of Thailand and with the other peoples in this part of the world to build Asian peace on the foundation of Asian prosperity.

DEFENCE

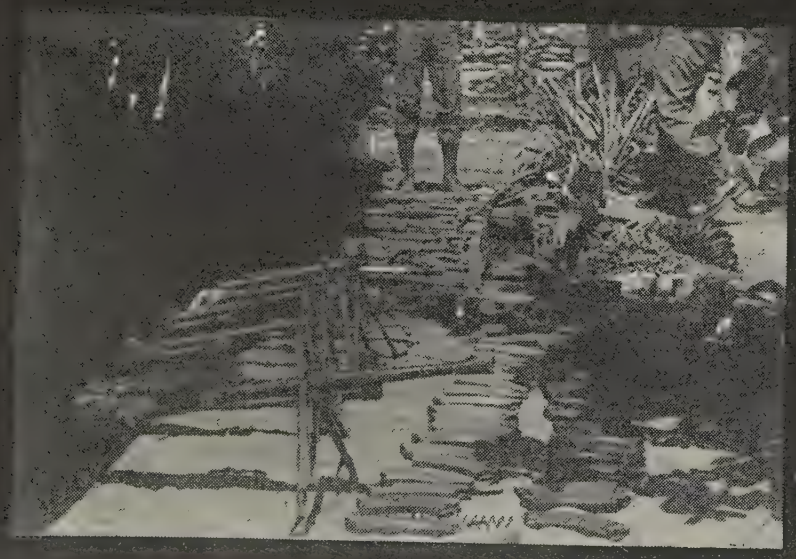
A DAY TO

Wednesday, December 20, 1967, was indeed a day to remember—a day of courage....of death....of suffering. But it was also a day of victory for the contingent of the Queen's Cobra Regiment, Royal Thai Army, fighting alongside other free world forces in the steaming jungles of South Viet-Nam. December 20 saw their first major clash with Viet Cong forces since their arrival from Thailand in September.

The fierce battle, which lasted more than an hour, occurred at night near Saigon when two Viet Cong companies attempted to overrun important strategic positions held by th Thai force. The toll was heavy on both sides—but although th Thais were heavily outnumbered, the enemy force was successfully repulsed until they finally fled, leaving behind more than 64 dead on the battlefield. Eight Thai soldiers lost their lives and 30 were wounded.

Supreme Command Headquarters said after the engagement: "The Thai soldiers fought the enemy bravely and determinedly until they succeeded in resisting and repulsing the attack".

The Queen's Cobras IN



General William C. Westmoreland is pictured above congratulating Major Yuthana Yaemphan, Commanding Officer of the company which routed Viet Cong attackers in the Cobras' first major action since their arrival in Viet-Nam.

On the left is the cache of arms captured from the Viet Cong during the battle. They include rifles, automatic weapons and ammumition.

On the right Thailand's Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn decorates one of the Cobra soldiers during his visit to the unit last month.

MEMBER...

Later many messages flowed into the headquarters of Thai forces in Viet-Nam from free world leaders who con-ulated the Cobras on their victory.

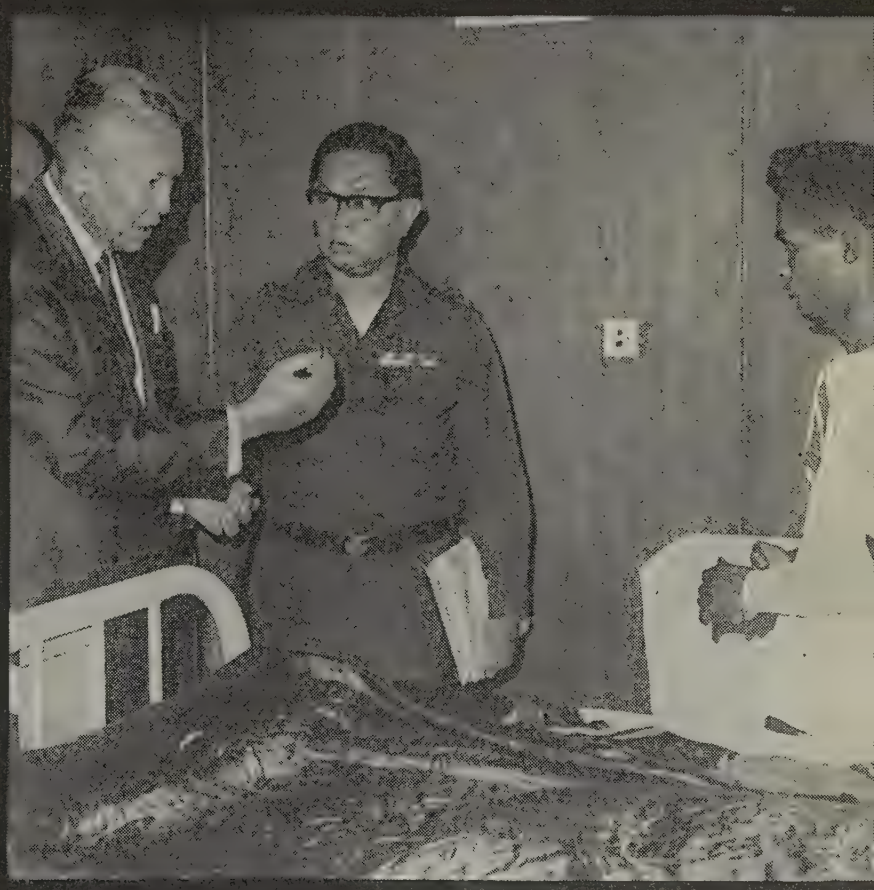
General William C. Westmoreland visited the unit to onally congratualte the Commander, while the Prime ister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn took time off to fly personally to Viet-Nam to pay a to the unit at its headquarters 20 miles north of Saigon.

After presenting gifts from home he decorated a num-of officers, including his eldest son, who was awarded the r Star for bravery.

Accompanying the Prime Minister on his visit, which ded an inspection of three fire support bases, was the ity Defence Minister, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya.

Thai sol diers wounde in the batt have been re cuperating a the Royal Tha Army Hospita in Bangkok Among th many visitor to the hospita was SEAT Secretary General Jesu M. Vargas. H is pictured lef examining bullet remove from a sol dier's arm. Be low he share a joke with young 'cobra'

AND OUT OF— ACTION



plaque unveiled at vehicle workshop

Pictured here beside the commemorative plaque from left, are: Mr. Gough Whitlam; Mr. A.H Loomes; Air Chief Marshal Dawee; and Lieut.-Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

AIR Chief Marshal Dawee Chulasapya on January 3, officiated at a ceremony at the Thai Armed Services Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, near Bangkok, commemorating the withdrawal of Australian participation in the project and marking the official commencement of operations.

Other participants in the ceremony, which included the unveiling of a commemorative plaque, were the Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, and the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieut. General Jesus M. Vargas. A special guest was Mr. Gough Whitlam, Leader of the Labour Opposition Party in the Australian Parliament, who was on a three day visit to Thailand.

The Thai Armed Services Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, which has been a joint Thai-Australian achievement under SEATO auspices, is considered the largest and best equipped workshop of its kind in South-East Asia. In full production it can rebuild 20 vehicles a week.

Other joint Thai-Australia SEATO aid projects in the motor vehicle engineering field are the Military Technical Training School (MTTS) at Bang Khen, near Bangkok, established in 1963 which trains students from the armed services, and a Motor Mechanics Training Centre (MMTC) established as an adjunct to the MTTS to provide more advanced training in automotive engineering. (AIS)

MILITARY ATTACHES TOUR SEATO

SOME 30 members of foreign military attache corps representing 16 countries are pictured left when they called on the SEATO Secretary-General, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas and Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, on December 6, 1967.

'HAILAND NO EASY 'REY TO COMMUNISTS

– says Unger

'HAILAND and the United States are equally de- termined to bring about a Viet-Nam settlement hat assures national freedom and fosters a return of aceful order to South-East Asian affairs," the United ates Ambassador Leonard Unger told the American amber of Commerce of Bangkok on January 17.

The two nations' co-operative policies in defense South Viet-Nam are based on a "common, firm lief that Viet-Nam is one aspect of a much larger, tentially more formidable, problem," he said.

The issue in Viet-Nam, he added, "is whether e nations of South-East Asia shall be able to set eir own, independent course and be free of subver- e aggression."

osition clear

Ambassador Unger said Thailand's position has en made clear by its active participation in the South- st Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and by its cisions enabling the United States to bring its air wer to bear from Thai bases against North Viet- am, and Communist forces infiltrating South Viet- am.

"Thailand has sent troops of its own to help fend South Viet-Nam," he pointed out, "and it has ken firm measures to protect its own people against ose assaulting not only South Viet-Nam and large ctors of Laos today but Thailand itself."

After two years of intensive terrorism and re- uitment the number of armed Communist insurgents Thailand's North-Eastern region remains less than 00, the Ambassador noted. He said, however, "re- ble intelligence indicates that considerably more than a thousand of them have been trained outside Thailand —in Communist China, North Viet-Nam and Pathet Lao territory."

He attributed the insurgents' difficulties in gaining support to the fact that the Thai people are united to support the rapid development of their nation and are free of such problems as absentee land ownership, religious disputes and minority-group dissatisfaction.

Other factors also work in Thailand's favor, he said: "Its sense of self-confidence, developed over centuries of managing its own affairs; its able leadership, competent civil service and the armed forces showing their mettle in Viet-Nam today; its economic growth rate running around eight per cent per annum; its capacity to organize and carry out security and development programmes; the social and economic mobility of Thai life."

Sense of unity

The Thai people, Mr. Unger said, possess "a sense of national unity and continuity so strong it extends to the remotest villages."

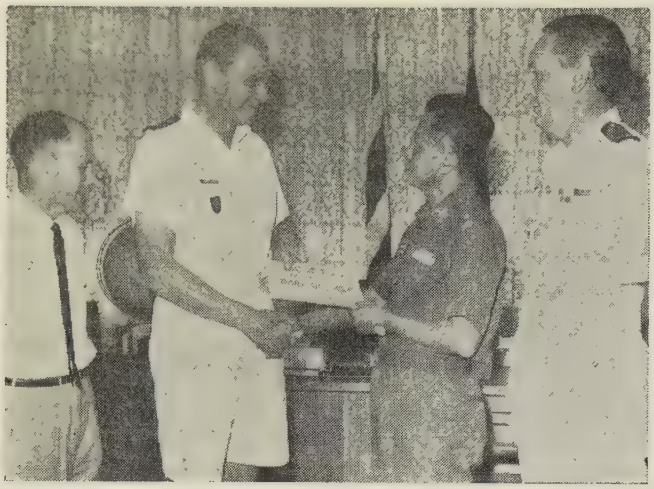
The immediate causes of the guerrillas' problems, he said, are the Thai Government's expanded rural improvement programmes and its increasing armed pressure in breaking the insurgents' connections with supply and food sources. He also cited the govern ment's "growing attention to the aspirations and legitimate grievances of villagers" and its plans for permanent village security forces.

Noting a significant rise in Communist defections recently, the Ambassador said he expects the Communist efforts to organize the Thai countryside to meet with "as little success in 1968 as they did in 1967."

Supporting role

Of the 43,000 U.S. troops now in Thailand, he noted, none are combatting the Communist insurgents. Forty thousand are in, or are supporting, the U.S. Air Force, and the other 3,000 are assigned to projects in mapmaking, engineering and military research, or to SEATO. None of the latter, he said, are equipped or organized for combat.

"The Thai Government has stated repeatedly that, in suppression actions against guerrillas, the only American help it wants or needs is that of giving Thai military and security forces their own means of dealing with the problem," Mr. Unger pointed out.



Commander D.C. Johns, RAN, recently received a Certificate of Appreciation for his service during his tour of duty in the SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok over the past two years, at a ceremony at SEATO headquarters. He and his family returned to Australia early this month. He has been replaced by Commander R.J. Tulip, also from the Royal Australian Navy.

Pictured above from left are: Commander R.J. Tulip; Commander D.C. Johns; Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office; and Captain Scrivenor, RAN, Austraian Military Adviser's Representative to SEATO.

AWARD FOR PHILCAG UNIT

THE Philippines Civic Action Group (PHILCAG) in South Viet-Nam was recently awarded the Presidential Unit Citation by the Republic of South Viet-Nam for the work accomplished since its arrival more than a year ago.

In the ceremony at PHILCAG Headquarters at Tay Ninh, Defence Minister Nguyen Van Vy presented the award to Brigadier General Gaudencio V. Tobias, PHILCAG Commander in Viet-Nam.

The unit citation mentioned the many outstanding achievements of PHILCAG over the past 16 months. It also noted that PHILCAG workers have provided "medical, surgical and dental care to nearly half a million people in the provinces of Tay Ninh, Binh Duong, Dinh Tuong and Hau Nghia."

ANZAC UNIT PLANNED FOR VIET-NAM

An ANZAC Battalion is to be formed in Viet-Nam. It will come about by the integration of two New Zealand infantry companies into the Australian 2nd Battalion.

One New-Zealand company has been attached to an Australian battalion in Viet-Nam since May last year, and the second is to be sent there.

The integrated ANZAC Battalion will have a New Zealander as second-in-command and certain other New Zealand officers. It was announced that the new battalion would come into being soon. They would begin when the Australian 4th Battalion succeeded the 2nd Battalion later this year.

Thai army finance team visits SEATO

A party of 63 staff and students of the Finance School, Royal Thai Army, visited SEATO Headquarters on January 18, and were briefed on the activities of the Organization, particularly on financial matters.

Leaders of the party are shown below with SEATO Secretary-General, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas. From left are General Vargas; Special Colonel Krajang Emocha, Deputy Chief of Finance Department, RTA and leader of the group; Colonel Chote Munkong; Colonel Vallope Derananont; Lieutenant Colonel Pol Sukniranda; and Colonel Fua Thongbhakdi.

CUTTING ACROSS HUKLANDIA

SEATO road project s Luzon ink with progress

MERE mention of Candaba swamps in the Philippines always rings a fearful bell as it calls to ind memories of the severity of the anti-Huk mpaign in the 1950's.

From what has been written so far about the ace, the swamps are a forbidding part of Central uzon where a hapless stranger can only be very cky to survive.

Today Candaba remains an eyesore in the erall pacification campaign in the Huk-menaced eas but, thanks to the foresight of the South-East ia Treaty Organization, the swamps are no longer inaccessible and formidable as they used to be. oads have been laid out connecting the villages thin the area to the highways on both sides which e about 20 kilometres apart.

Construction of the road was started in March t year as the civic action phase of SEATO "Exere Siyasat," which was held on Luzon island from arch 8 to 21, 1967.

Officials at SEATO Headquarters had agreed th the Filipino proponents of the road project that e villages in the swampy area would continue for a long time to be the sanctuary of dissidents unless an all-weather access to the villages was made to enable the Government to patrol the area effectively.

By
MAX EDRALIN JR.
SEATO Information Liaison Officer

Such a road, it was agreed, was also bound to open up new opportunities for the isolated villagers because this would make it possible for the farmers to sell their produce in the towns proper or elsewhere.

For this project SEATO made available the amount of $50,000 consisting of $15,000 from the SEATO Common Fund and $35,000 from the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The rest of the requirements were provided by the Philippines Government.

Work started during the exercise in March with no less than General Segundo P. Velasco, then Vice

Chief-of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, following up its progress. General Velasco, now the AFP Chief-of-Staff, was Exercise Director of "Exercise Siyasat."

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Maj. Pedro Dumol (second from left), technical assistant at the Government's Infrastructure Operations Centre, explains the new road network to an inspection team.

Pictured from the right are Capt. Vitaliano Sudario operations officer of the 523rd Engineer Combat Battalion; SEATO Liaison Officer, Max J. Edralin Jr.; Maj. Enrique B. Villanueva, assistant chief of the civil affairs branch of AFP General Headquarters; Lt. Col. Bernardo V. Espiritu Jr., chief of GHQ's SEATO Affairs Branch; and one of the helicopter pilots who flew the team to Pampanga.

To be sure, there were ways of getting into the villages before the SEATO road was constructed but these were mere clearings that became two feet of mud during the rainy season. The moment it rained only animal-drawn conveyances could negotiate the long distances. What the engineers did was to widen and elevate the existing trails and to cover them with surfacing material.

Now, viewed from a helicopter which brought an inspection team of SEATO and Philippine military representatives to the area last month, the roads looked like ribbons that were neatly laid out across vast expanses of green fields from Highway 5 in the east to Highway 3 (MacArthur Highway) in the west.

Many benefits

At barrio Bahay Pare in Candaba, Pampanga, one of the points traversed by the roads, the team was met by villagers and school children who excitedly talked about some of the benefits the construction project is bringing them.

Emilio Carpio, a durable 77-year-old farmer who took great pride in his having 17 children and a blooming vegateble farm, said the construction of the roads was about the best thing that had happened in his village in a long time. Now, he said, his children could bring the products of their farm regularly to the town market.

More progress

Near where the team stood talking to the village folk, tricycles, a few trucks and animal-drawn vehicles went by, a significant indication that this otherwise sleepy village had awakened and was becoming more and more progressively active.

Pictured above is the portion of the SEATO road that links Candaba, Pampanga, to the highway in the nearby province of Bulacan. Before the road was widened and elevated, it was virtually a trail that was under water for several months of the year.

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It would take time though before peace could be stored completely in Candaba. It was in this same wn where a municipal Mayor was killed in ambush the way to Manila in July last year. Not far away is where a jeep-load of soldiers carrying payroll money is waylaid just before Christmas.

Candaba is located in the very heart of Pampanga here, because of social inequities, the seeds of the mmunist movement in the Philippines were planted the 1930's.

It is hemmed in the north by legendary Mt. ayat, where the Huks fought prolonged battles th government troops in the 1950's, and in the south the town of San Luis, the birthplace of Luis M. ruc, the first Huk Supremo who is now serving a sentence for rebellion and other crimes.

The problems of Central Luzon, of which Candaba is an important part, are complicated and deep-rooted. They encompass the entire political, social and economic life of the people.

The SEATO roads represent only the begining of a new effort to solve the problem of accessibility which itself has been a major stumbling block to the attainment of political and economic stability in the area.

●

Army Engineers ttation men are seen re operating a der at work on a tion of the new road on which work start- nearly a year ago part of a SEATO il action project.

Australians help boost Thai crop yields

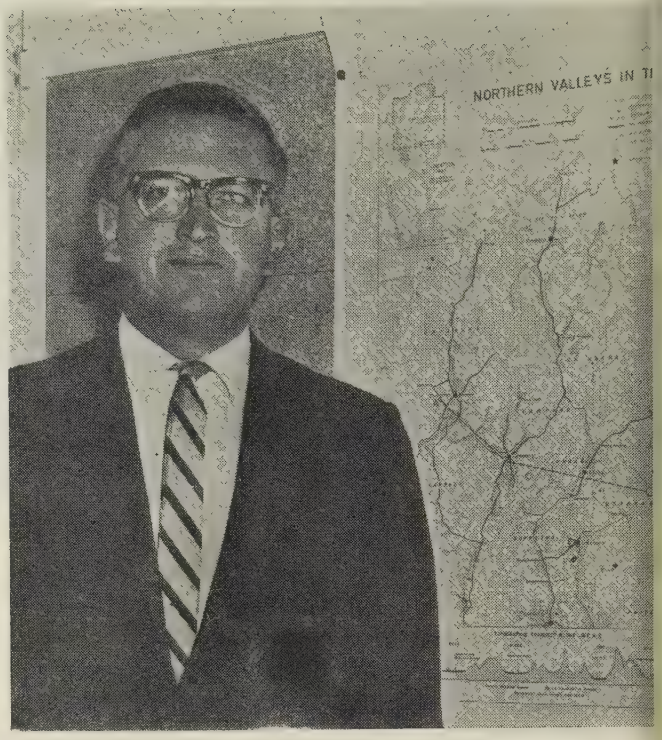
CROP yields 150 to 200 per cent greater than usual have been achieved in an Australian-supported land development project in Northern Thailand.

This has been reported by Mr. Edward Chapman, a senior lecturer in Geography at the University of New England at Armidale, New South Wales, who has been working on the project since 1965.

The project is at Sa in Nan Province. Under its first stage stumps and other heavy vegetation were cleared and a research and demonstration centre set-up. Four demonstration farms, each run by a village household for its own benefit, have produced their first crops of upland rice (un-irrigated), peanuts and maize.

Officers of the Thai Department of Land Development gave considerable advice and help to the farmers

Mr. Chapman has described the first crops as showing a remarkable level of success. The 150-to-200 per cent increase in yield in the crops also represented a 150 per cent increased return on the labour of cultivating a field, Mr. Chapman said.



Mr. Edward Chapman, senior lecturer in Geography at the University of New England, New South Wales, Australia, is pictured here beside a survey map of Northern Thailand.

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The figures also indicated that total net income per head from all sources for the average-income household in the 63 household village adjoining the farms could be increased considerably.

Another Australian from the University of New England started work with the project last month. He is Dr. J.L. Charley, a lecturer in botany and specialist in soils-and-plant-nutrition. He has begun a research programme on the status of nitrogen and other nutrients in the light-textured soils of the Sa area.

He will spend threemon ths in Thailand in 1968 and will return in 1969 for a further six months. Dr. Charley's work is also expected to help strengthen analytical work in the Department of Land Development. (AIS)

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The Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, is seen here discussing the project with agricultural experts during a visit to the North. Mr. Chapman is on the right.

PRES. AYUB KHAN OPENS MANGLA DAM

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rogress

HE completion last year of the giant Mangla Dam project in West Pakistan marked a new era in expansion of the country's economy, providing it does irrigation for hundreds of thousands of es of hitherto arid, semi-desert land.

As part of the great Indus Basin Plan based on Indus Water Treaty signed in 1960 by President ub Khan of West Pakistan, Pandit Nehru the former me Minister of India, and the World Bank, the ngla Dam marks the completion of the first phase the project.

ve years to build

The Mangla Dam took nearly five years to struct with more than 12,000 technicians, engineers l workers employed on the site.

It was an object lesson in international co-opera- with no less than six countries participating with istan in providing equipment, personnel and funds the multi-million dollar project. They were the United States, The United Kingdom, Canada, West Germany, Australia and New Zealand.

The Mangla Dam is a rolled earth-filled embankment with a length of approximately 11,000 feet and a height of 380 feet above the river bed. The gross storage capacity of the dam has been estimated at 5.5 million acre feet and the live capacity 1.75 million acre feet.

Tributes to all those who participated in this project, as well as a resume of the immense advantages which the dam will open up in the nation's development are best left to President Ayub Khan to describe in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of the dam last November, which was attended by many diplomats and officials of the participating countries.

Extracts from the President's speech follow :

"We meet here today a year ahead of schedule. That a project of this size and magnitude should have been completed in record time and at a cost below the estimates is a tribute to the concentration, earnest-

ness and dedication with which countless men and women have worked day and night to turn a national dream into a concrete reality.

"As a people we live close to the land. For us fertile soil and lush smiling fields are a symbol of happiness and prosperity. That is why the fear of stoppage of waters which would have resulted in the deesclation of vast tracts of land caused such deep anguish to our people.

"The completion of this project means freedom from fear for every farmer and cultivator in this area. It also means the introduction of a lasting factor of stability in our irrigation system which depended on flow supplies and was often adversely affected by seasonal variations.

"This project will enable us to store water, particularly the precious winter water. We should now de able to pursue our programme of increased agricultural production with greater vigour and assurance.

"The Indus with its five main tributaries represents one of the great river systems of the world. What we are doing today is opening a new way of life: a way of life which should transform our habits, our attitudes and our whole mode of thinking.

"This project marks the beginning of an era of hope. It is a tribute to sanity, good faith, reason and international co-operation. In this assembly there are many welcome visitors from countries and organizations which have contributed towards the planning, formulation and execution of this project and their presence gives the occasion a special significance and underscores the moral lessons which it should convey to the people.

"We are privileged to celebrate a project which is great not because a great deal of money has gone into it. Nor because a great many people are engaged in it. What makes this great undertaking epoch-making is the quality and attitude of mind which was brought to bear upon a complex and challenging problem of great immensity...

"I mentioned that this project has shown what can be achieved through international co-operation and understanding. Today's world is everybody's world. No nation can live in isolation. Nor can nations afford to stay in opposing camps in constant tension and confrontation. We belong to the age of internationalism. The activities of one nation have an immediate impact on others and knowledge can no longer be confined to territorial limits. The survival and progress of mankind demands growing co-operation and understanding among the people of the world.

"If they cannot agree to co-operate in all matters they should at least agree to co-operate in matters directly affecting the material well-being and happiness of mankind. If they cannot resolve their political disputes, they can postpone them, to join hands to work for the eradication of poverty, and the liquidation of disease, hunger and want wherever they may exist.

"In the execution of this Project we have received generous assistance from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. I am sure every Pakistani will join me in thanking all these friendly countries most sincerely for all the help they have given us....

"Mangla is the result of sustained planning and confident implementation in an atmosphere of political stability during the last nine years. No long-term plans can be formulated or put on the ground if there is doubt and political insecurity. And today progress means long-term planning. There is no short cut to economic prosperity. The take-off stage is not reached through hop-step-and-jump however dexterous the performance. It is a stage which you reach through endless toil, prolonged preparations and sustained hard work.

"Hundreds of people have played a commendable role in planning and constructing these works. It is not possible to mention them individually. Pakistan is grateful to the planners, engineers and technicians who have worked selflessly and untiringly on this Project"

TEAMWORK + ENTHUSIASM = CONCORDE

Anglo-French equation

ONCORDE, the world's first civil supersonic jet-liner, is a product of the "unique stimulus that nes from international collaboration", said Britain's nister of Technology, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood nn in Toulouse, France, recently when the first pro-ype aircraft was officially "rolled-out."

Mr. Benn was among British and French officials the Sud Aviation works for the ceremony which rked the completion of the delta-wing aircraft and start of the final ground testing phase that will lead to the first flight.

Before joining M. Jean Chamant, the French nister of Transport, in cutting a ribbon across the rway of the flight test hangar housing Proto-e 001, Mr. Benn said it was remarkable that the ncorde development programme should have been intained on the time schedule originally agreed.

"We have before us the first civil supersonic air-ft in the world; not just the first, but by a long the first," he said.

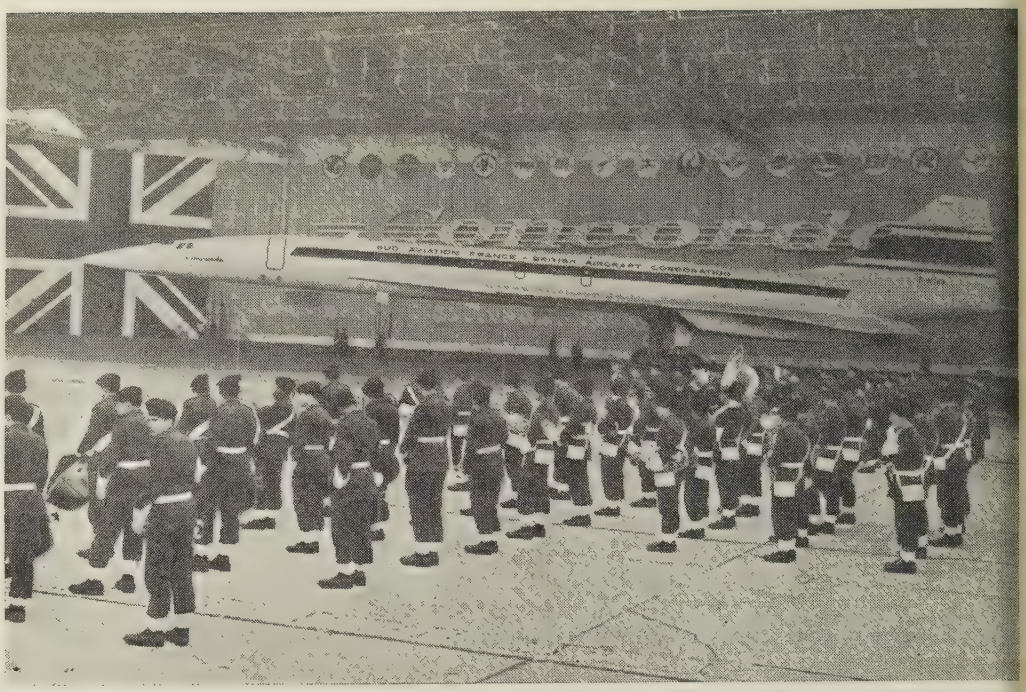
"Considering the complexity of the task of build-this aircraft there were many who doubted whether ould be done on a co-operative basis. Toulouse Bristol are many miles apart, separated by the annel, divided by language barriers, each using dif-nt units of measurement.

"But what these pessimists forgot was the quality the men and women in our two aircraft industries,

Andre Turcat (in overcoat) the French test pilot who will fly the first Concorde, and Mr. Brian Trubshaw, the British test pilot who will fly the second prototype now being built in England, are pictured here beneath the sleek 'nose' of the supersonic jetliner after the official "roll out" ceremony held recently at Toulouse, France.

their enthusiasm for Concorde and the unique stimulus that comes from international collaboration."

A big crowd which included pilots and hostesses from the 16 major world airlines that have reserved a total of 74 of the aircraft, watched the door of the flight test hangar slide open to reveal the first Concorde, bearing the names of joint developers, the British Aircraft Corporation and Sud Aviation, and flying the British and French national flags.



Concorde 001 was in fact built in two countries —as all Concordes will be. Half was built in B.A.C. factories in various parts of England and shipped to France for marrying up with the French-made section. The second prototype of the Concorde (002) is nearing completion well ahead of schedule in England.

Pictured here with the band in the foreground shortly before the official roll-out ceremony is the first Concorde prototype (001) in its hangar at Toulouse, France. Above it are the emblems of the 16 airlines who have ordered the 1,450 M.P.H. aircraft.

Thai economy impresses U.S. bank

THE economy of Thailand offers attractive opportunities for American and other foreign investors, the First National City Bank said in a report published in New York on January 8.

The bank notes that economically the country is expanding at "an impressive rate." It further reports that in the past decade Thailand's economic growth has averaged better than eight per cent a year—described as one of the best performance records in South-East Asia and in the world.

The bank believes that prudent management of the nation's economy since 1958 has made the "baht" one of the 'hardest' currencies in the world, supported by more than 1,000 million dollars of gold and foreign exchange holdings—the largest monetary reserve of any non-industrial nation.

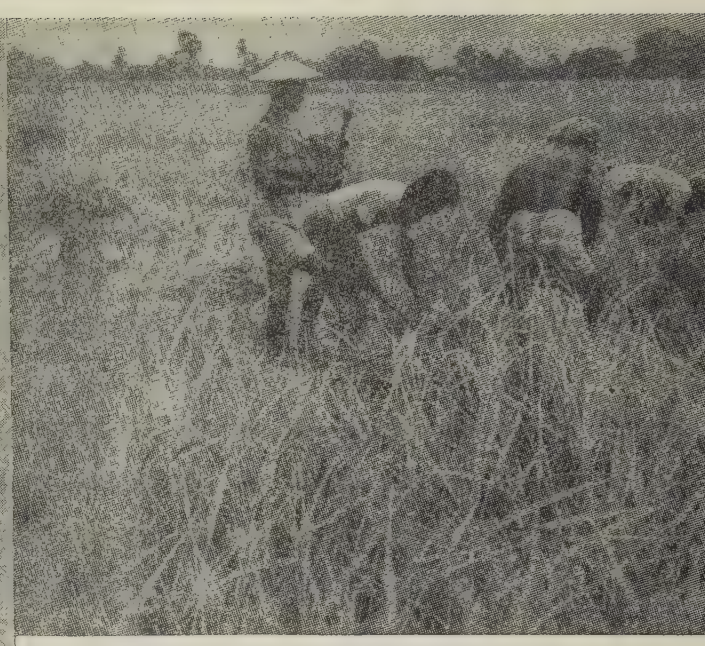
In its assessment, the American bank noted that since 1958 Thailand's money supply and government spending have been held in line with gains in real output and income, adding:

"Retail prices, which had nearly doubled in the 1948-58 period, have increased by less than ten per cent since then. With inflation under control and public confidence restored by sound monetary and fiscal policies, saving and investment have soared."

The bank also pointed out that under the second five-year plan, which began last year, Thailand's is "redoubling its efforts to strengthen and diversify its economy, which is now firmly launched in the early stages of industrialization."

SEATO project off to a lying tart...

AGRICULTURE



MR. D. Rhind, appointed by the United Kingdom as Co-ordinator of SEATO's newly-launched ricultural project, arrived in Bangkok last month preliminary discussions on laying the foundations future research work in the three developing mem- nations of SEATO—Thailand, Pakistan and the ilippines.

Mr. Rhind has been holding a series of discus- ns during the past few weeks with Thai agricul- al officials and a specially convened national com- ttee on the survey of agricultural research set up to work on the project in conjunction with SEATO.

The purpose of these discussions has been to assess priority needs in agricultural research. The committee has already made a survey of research work currently being carried out by various Government departments on fisheries, livestock, forestry, etc. It has also compiled and published a directory of technical personnel in Thailand engaged on research projects.

Before coming to Bangkok Mr. Rhind spent two weeks in Pakistan, laying the foundations of his research programme there. He had discussions with officials of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council —an institution set up some years ago to evaluate and

Financial backing for the newly launched SEATO Agricultural Research Project came in the form of a cheque for $23,000 presented last month by the United States Shown here is Mr. Robert Foulon, Counselor for Political-Military Affairs, US Embassy, Bangkok, handing over the cheque to SEATO Secretary-General, Jesus M. Vargas. On the right is Mr. D. Rhind At left is Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, Charge d'Affaires of the Pakistan Embassy.

assess agricultural needs of the country. Like the Thai Committee, this Council has already prepared an inventory of research projects under way there and given detailed information about agricultural research facilities.

In addition, a special review committee has been set up there to suggest improvements that could be made in the future. Mr. Rhind had additional discussions with officials in Dacca, where the project will be based, before coming on to Bangkok. He will return to Dacca for a time before he visits the Philippines in April to gather similar data and assess research requirements there.

All the information gathered will then be collated and assessed by Mr. Rhind as guidance for future plans of action to be taken in pursuing the objectives of the project.

Shortly after his arrival in Bangkok Mr. Rhind was presented with a cheque for $23,000, as an initial contribution by the US towards financing the project.

Mr. Rhind has had wide experience in agricultural research work both in Africa and Asia.

General Netr Khemayothin, Secretary-General of Thailand's National Research Council, gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. Rhind last month.

Pictured above from left are: Mr. Rhind; Mr. Frank G. Nicholls of the Applied Scientific Research Corporation; General Netr; Dr. Pradisth Cheosakul, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Research Council; and Mr. Tiem Komkris, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University.

●

Members of the national committee on the survey of agricultural research set up by the government of Thailand to work with the SEATO project are pictured on the left at a meeting in January.

U.N. MISSION PLANS TO STUDY AGRICULTURE, TOO

A United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) agricultural consultant mission arrived in Bangkok last month to study the plans of a proposed Plant Protection Centre in Thailand. The team, headed by F. Jurion, a senior United Nations agricultural specialist, will also review current UNDP Special Fund assisted projects in the agricultural field.

Mr Jurion was accompanied by Dr. K.N. Satyapal of UNDP and by Dr. E.J. Buyckx, plant protection specialist at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Mission started the Research and Training Centre for Rice Protection before leaving for Kalasin in the Northeast to see the Experimental and Demonstration Farm for Irrigated Agriculture.

The UNDP Special Fund and FAO are presently assisting five agricultural projects in Thailand: Rice Protection Centre, Rubber Development Project, Kalasin Farm, Soil Fertility Research, and Soil Survey and Land Classification Project (UNIS).

HE SIAN EVELOPMENT ANK

$5 m. loan to IFCT of Thailand

one year later

HE Asian Development Bank (ADB) recently approved a loan equivalent to US$5 lion to the Industrial Finance Corporation Thailand.

The loan is the first made by ADB from ordinary capital resources, and is guaranteed the Government of Thailand. It will help CT augment its foreign exchange resources and contute to the industrial development of Thailand. The n will carry interest at the lending rate of ADB present at the time sub-loans are made by IFCT. The n is to be repaid by IFCT in full on or before Dember 31, 1983.

The loan agreement was signed at the Bank's adquarters in Manila by ADB President Takeshi tanabe and by Mr. Kraisri Nimmanahaeminda, neral Manager of IFCT.

IFCT was established in 1959 under the Industrial iance Corporation of Thailand Act, 1959. It is a vate financial institution and makes medium and g term loans to industrial enterprises in Thailand.

rowing fast

Its authorized capital is 100 million baht out of ich 50 million baht has already been subscribed.

Missions of the Bank that visited Thailand in nection with the loan request observed that the CT, which has had a modest start, is growing fast l has a significant role to play in the Thai economy.

IFCT's loan activities are expected to increase at onsiderably high rate during the Second Five-Year n period ending 1971. It is poised to meet such a e of expansion and has planned the requisite meaes.

ADB's loan will meet a part of the foreign currency requirements. The raising of local currency resources by a series of share and debenture issues and by other means will be one of the major tasks of IFCT.

ADB's loan to IFCT would facilitate procurement over a wide area; it would also assist IFCT in the promotion of its activities and mobilization of local currency resources.

In addition to providing finance for particular development project, the Bank can provide loans to national development banks which can relend to specific development projects in themselves not large enough to warrent direct supervision by the Bank. The loan to IFCT falls under this later category.

The Bank officially started functioning December 19, 1966. During the first year of operation, it has been able to build up a simple and fiexible organizational framework, undertake a major agricultural survey in the Asian region, provide technical assistance to Indonesia on the food production front and dispatch missions to several regional member countries as a prelude to the commencement of normal lending activities.

Bank President Takeshi Watanabe of Japan, said on the occasion of its first anniversary recently:

"The bank has been hard at work this past year, striving to construct an efficiently functioning institution, one capable of bringing the considerable aspirations of its founders to fruition. We are gratified by the progress achieved thus far. However, the true measure of our success is contingent upon our ability to respond meaningfully to the needs of countries like Malaysia—nations whose economic growth stands as a monument to the potency of self-help on the part of the developing countries."

ITEMS IN BRIEF

NEW SEATO PROFESSOR ARRIVES

Dr. Ralph L. Guile, of Michigan State University, arrived in Bangkok recently to take up a post as SEATO Professor at Thailand's University of Medical Sciences. Like his predecessor, Professor Kenneth Jewers, who recently returned to the United Kingdom, Dr. Guile will be teaching organic chemistry in the University's Faculty of Medical Science.

A graduate of Michigan State University where he also received his Doctor's Degree, Professor Guile has had more than twenty years' experience of teaching and original research work at this institute.

In addition, he has had two Fulbright Fellowship assignments, one at the University of Ghent in Belgium, and the other at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland.

Prof. Guile is pictured aboue right chatting with Mr. David A. Wraight, SEATO Deputy Secretary-General during his recent visit to SEATO Headquarters.

W.H.O. SEEKS HEALTH PLAN FOR VIET-NAM

The world Health Organization (W.H.O.) has been urged to help both North nad South Viet-Nam, if they ask it, to plan now for health rehabilitation after hostilities cease.

Dr. James Watt, Special Assistant to the U.S. Surgeon General, who made the request, spoke to the W.H O. Executive Board during its recent consideration of a report on the incidence of disease in Viet-Nam.

The report, compiled by the W.H.O. Secretariat, shows both parts of the war-torn country to be suffering from many of the health problems common to developing countries in tropical climates.

It says South Viet-Nam has particular problems with plague, cholera, syphilis, gonorrhea, leprosy and tuberculosis.

North Viet-Nam, for which information is much more scanty, is free of plague and cholera and has less malaria than previously, but it still suffers extensively from leprosy, gonorrhea, trachoma, tuberculosis and intestinal ailments, the report says.

"Where there are large-scale uncontrolled population movements, there is an increased risk of disease," it notes. It says there were 1,890,000 refugees in South Vietnam as of mid-1967.

"Where there are prolonged unsettled conditions, the normal development of health services is halted or retarded." the report adds.

Dr. Watt said he was convinced that W.H.O. can "help in this situation and in other areas where there are problems due to war and civil disturbance."

It should help either government in Viet-Nam, if requested, to start now to plan for better health conditions when hostilities cease, he said.

W.H.O. Director General Marcolino G. Candau said the report would go before this year's World Health Assembly, together with any additional information he may receive on disease in Viet-Nam before the assembly convenes in May. (USIS)

Thai chairs 1968 Mekong committee

The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong basin opened its thirty-fourth session last month at Sala Santitham, Bangkok, headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). It was attended by delegates from all four member countries (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and

Republic of Viet-Nam) and representatives of co-erating countries, United Nations agencies and er assisting foundations and organizations.

The Chairman for 1968 is Dr. Boonrod Binson, Thailand, Secretary-General of Thailand's National ergy Authority.

SEATO cholera council meets in Dacca

Mr. David A. Wraight, Deputy Secretary-General of SEATO, visited Dacca, East Pakistan, on January 16 to attend the 7th Directing Council Meeting of the Pakistan -SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory.

The Directing Council consists of representatives of the Governments of Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, the National Institutes of Health (US) and the Secretary-General of SEATO.

Established 1960

The Laboratory, which is under the directorship of Dr. Robert A. Phillips, was established in 1960.

After the Directing Council Meeting, Mr. Wraight visited another SEATO-sponsored project, the Technical Training Centre at Mirpur, also in Dacca. He then traveled to West Pakistan for a four-day stay, during which he visited Islamabad and held informal talks with Government officials concerned with SEATO affairs.

Appearing in the picture from left, are(sitting): Dr. Willard Boynton, Senior Public Health Officer, U.S. AID, Pakistan; Colonel Mallick; Mr. Wraight; and Dr. John R. Seal, Chairman, Cholera Advisory Committee, National Institutes of Health (NIH), Bethesda, Maryland.

Standing are Dr. Robert A. Phillips, Director, CRL; Prof. Robert Cruickshank, eminent medical educator of the United Kingdom now stationed in Jamaica; Patrick G. Tolman, Executive Officer, CRL; Dr. Kendrick Hare, Deputy Director, CRL; Walter Magruder, Executive Officer, NIH and Dr. Jean F. Rogier, Chief Public Health Advisor, US. AID, Dacca.

ORTON LANS SIAN TOUR

The new Australian Prime Minister, Senator Gorton, wants to visit countries in Asia as soon as posible.

Senator Gorton has made this clear recently a series of press conferences and television interws in Canberra and Brisbane.

He also intends to continue the policy developed the former Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, of iting Asian leaders to Australia.

Senator Gorton said that one of the great things Holt had done was to make personal contact with leaders of the countries nearest to Australia, with ch Australia would be closely bound for years to ne.

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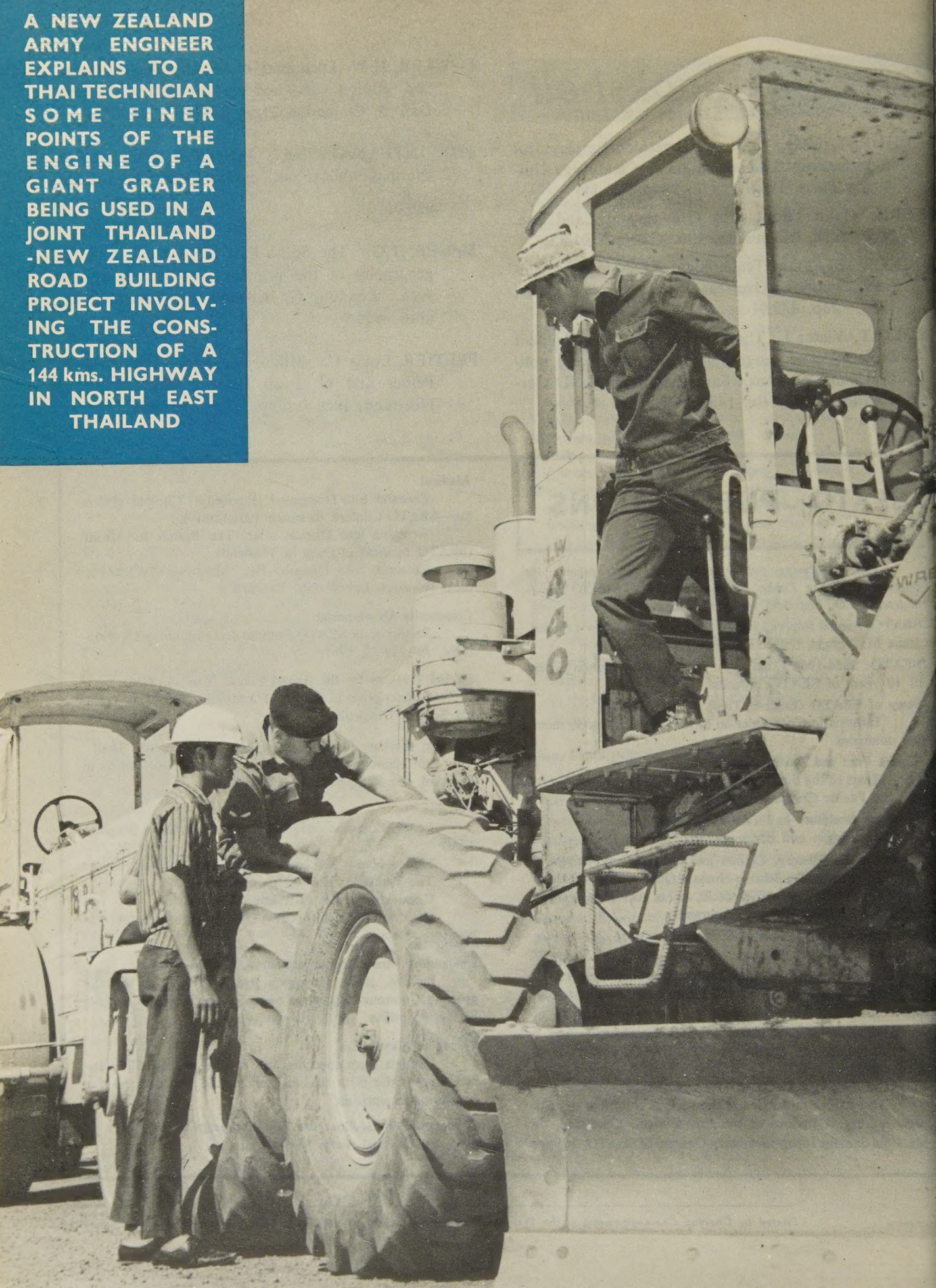
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